

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 16.

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1776.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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POSSIBILITIES

OF KONA COFFEE.

Able Treatise by an Experienced
Coffee Grower.

THE NECESSITY FOR MACHINERY.

Methods in Use in Ceylon—Kona Coffee
Should Lead the World.
Superiority of Coffee Grown at
High Elevation—Pulping Machines.

MR. EDITOR:—In a recent issue of
your paper I notice an article on the
coffee industry of these islands, in
which appear some very sensible re-
marks on the quality of the coffee
hitherto exported from Honolulu.

As the time is just approaching,
when the product from the large area
under cultivation, throughout the
group, will require a mode of prepa-
ration totally different to that practised
in the past in order to place it on the
market in such shape as to create a
demand, I trust you will allow me a
little space in your valuable columns
to say a few words on coffee culture,
and give a brief description of the
methods employed in Ceylon, in the
handling and curing of crops.

It is gratifying to know that a gen-
tleman of Mr. Waibel's experience has
paid a visit to Honolulu and expressed
himself freely on the manner in which
coffee should be treated before it can
compete with other coffees on the open
market. The planters in Kona, in par-
ticular, should not only feel elated
over his remarks on the bean from that
section; but should also feel grateful
to him for his valuable suggestions,
which, if acted upon, will in a great
measure enhance the value of their
product.

There can be no question that Kona
coffee has earned a reputation for it-
self abroad; purely from its quality in
the cup, but as Mr. Waibel says, the
demand is only on a limited scale, the
article being principally called for by
parties who have visited the islands.

It is likewise true that the superior-
ity of the bean is due to local and
climatic conditions; for the coffee tree,
that is, Coffee Arabica, is the same all
the world over, the varieties having
been produced by the difference of the
elevation, soil, climate and latitude in
the countries in which coffee is to be
found today.

The districts of Puna, Oahu and Ha-
makua may produce a bean which will
equal that of Kona when the product
is classed on its technical merits; but
the experience of other countries has
elicited two facts, viz: that upland
coffee is superior to that grown at lower
altitudes and that soils which are
more or less interspersed with boulders
or rocks in some form invariably pro-
duce a fine sample of coffee.

It must be remembered, however, in
this connection, that climate, more
particularly as regards rainfall and
temperature, play an important factor,
not only in the size and shape of the
bean, but also in the yield of the trees.

The far-famed Mocha, the finest cof-
fee in the world, was raised and culti-
vated, not as might be inferred in Mo-
cha, in the province of Yemen at an
elevation estimated at 5000 feet above
sea level, and in a hot dry climate,
with a sandy soil abounding in rocks.
Whatever may be the condition of a
district in which coffee is cultivated,
as to the nature of the soil, climate,
etc., in order to insure success and pro-
duce a sample of coffee known in Cey-
lon as "Plantation," two things are
necessary: thorough cultivation and
the proper handling and curing of
crops, by the aid of modern machinery
in charge of men of practical experi-
ence.

The term "Plantation," as applied to
Ceylon coffees in distinction to native
was known to the trade to mean coffee
which had been systematically and
scientifically cultivated by the
managers trained to their business.
The parchment being subsequently
treated in Colombo, in large mills fitted
up with all the necessary and modern
appliances in the way of machinery.
"Plantation Ceylon," therefore, com-
manded a high price in the London
markets, from the fact of its consisting
of a large, bold and well developed
bean, uniform in appearance and well
cured.

If the coffee planters in these islands
are desirous of raising the standard of
their coffee to that of Ceylon, and there
is no reason why they should not do so,
but to attain that end the following are
absolutely necessary:

A careful selection of a suitable lo-
cality. Thorough and systematic cul-
tivation. The proper handling and cur-
ing of the crops.

The first item is still unknown quan-
tity, so to speak, for until results from
the fields in the various districts have
been obtained, it is impossible for any-
one to say which location is the most
desirable or the one likely to prove the
most productive. Moreover, it by no
means follows, because a certain loca-
tion produces fine health-looking cof-
fee, that the adjoining or adjacent lands
will do likewise.

By thorough and systematic cultiva-
tion is not only meant to imply, the
total eradication of all weeds by regular
monthly weeding, but an intelligent

and careful supervision of all the works
from the clearing to the harvesting of
the crops. This includes the formation
of nurseries from carefully selected
seed, good and thorough clearing, prop-
er sized holes, subsequently filled in,
honestly, with the best surface soil, and
above all planted out with healthy vig-
orous plants or stumps of a suitable
size, with a due regard to their top
roots and in the proper season. In
addition to the above works, there still
remains one of the most important
operations connected with a coffee
plantation, which has to be conducted
annually, viz: the handling and prun-
ing of the trees. The latter may be
said to be an art, which can be best
acquired by practical illustrations in
the field, from a man who has master-
ed the business and is qualified to give
instructions.

There is far more importance at-
tached to this work than some planters
imagine; for on the care and knowl-
edge bestowed on this operation all
their future crops depend, and to a
great extent the final success of their
enterprise.

There is one way, and only one, in
which a coffee crop should be harvest-
ed, and afterwards treated, in order
to produce the highest grade of mar-
ketable coffee; and that is after the
methods practiced in Ceylon, as also
from other countries from whence
good coffee is procured. It consists of
pulping, fermenting, washing, drying,
peeling and polishing, and finally clas-
sifying or separating into different
grades.

Pulping, as doubtless many of your
readers are aware, is the operation of
removing the pulp or outside skin of
the cherry, and the separation of the
same from the parchment. It can be
successfully accomplished either by a
single disc, or by one of the largest
size three cylinder gentless pulpers,
driven by power, in which case the
work is more expeditiously and satis-
factorily executed. In either case,
however, it is absolutely essential that
the cherry should be perfectly ripe
when picked, and pulped the same day,
and not allowed to remain over night
as practised by some planters.

It is also necessary, to produce good
results, that the crops, or breast at-
tachment, whichever may be employ-
ed, be carefully and properly adjusted
to suit the size of the parchment, and
the state of the cherry at the time,
whether plum, or dry, hard, and want-
ing in saccharine matter. The pul-
ping must also be effected by the aid of
a constant, though not necessarily a
large stream of water, in order to re-
move the skins from the cylinder and
convey them to the pulp pit, as also
for the purpose of running the parch-
ment to the cisterns. Last but not
least, a regular and uniform feed of
cherry to the pulper must be main-
tained. In the larger machines this
is automatically performed by an at-
tachment known as a "Delseldorf Feed
Hopper," which does the work to per-
fection.

Dry hulling, that is cherries dried
in the sun for a number of days till
quite hard, and then run through a
hulling machine, never produces a
grade of coffee equal to the former
process, and requires a large surface
which to obtain perfect drying; and
moreover lends itself to the abuse of
a considerable percentage of the ber-
ries being harvested in a green or im-
mature condition.

The next operation after pulping is
the fermentation of the parchment,
without which it would be impossible
to remove the gummy saccharine mat-
ter adhering to the beans. There are
two ways of conducting this, known
as the dry and the wet process. The
former is the more preferable and was
the plan usually adopted in Ceylon,
performed as follows:

As the parchment runs from the
pulper to the cisterns, the water is im-
mediately drained off through a wire
screen door either at the end of the
cistern or on the bottom in the centre,
a slight fall in either case being neces-
sary to facilitate the escape of the
water.

Should the day's picking not be suf-
ficient to fill a cistern it is generally
piled up at one end to accelerate fer-
mentation. Care should be taken how-
ever, to pile in proportion to the bulk
of the whole amount, so as not to gen-
erate too much heat in the centre; and
on no account should the practice of
covering over with old sacks be re-
sorted to. The object being to obtain
an equal and regular fermentation
throughout the mass, and it is better
to take more time over the process
than to hasten matters and cause an
excess of heat by the latter method.

The time required varies according
to the location of the plantation, the
elevation of the coffee, and the tem-
perature of the cisterns; as also in pro-
portion to the bulk of parchment to
be treated. It ranges from eight to
twenty-four hours, and some localities
will require as long as forty-eight
hours. Experience alone can deter-
mine this point, for over fermentation
will destroy the color of the bean,
while the reverse will render it diffi-
cult to treat in the cisterns and the
beans will have a yellowish color will
be difficult to dry and will be liable to
absorb moisture. Before washing the
parchment it should be subjected to a
thorough treading out with the feet.

In the receiving cistern, to loosen up
the gummy matter, then washed by
agitating with long handled squeegee
in several changes of water until per-
fectly free from all gummy matter or
the stray skins and light coffee being
floated off with the final washing. On
large plantations the washing is now
generally carried out with the aid of a
washing machine at a great saving of
time and labor; but the parchment be-
fore mentioned is fermented in the same
manner described for the hand pro-
cess.

The next state is the drying which

should be proceeded with as little delay
as possible. The parchment hav-
ing been allowed to drain to get rid
of all surplus water, is now spread out
in the sun over a large surface, and
constantly turned with light wooden
rakes. The drying process must be
gradual at first, and care should be
taken not to expose the parchment too
long for the first two days to the direct
heat of the sun, otherwise it will split
and expose the bean before it to bleach
and spoil its appearance when bleached.

From three to five days though run-
ning, according to the duration of sun-
shine, will be sufficient to render the
parchment dry enough for string, to
await the final operation of peeling.

The drying ground may consist of
"barber cues" or cemented surfaces,
or merely the ground levelled off and
coir matting spread over the space;
or trays may be employed which pos-
sess the advantage of being easily and
quickly handled in the event of sudden
showers. Whichever system is adopt-
ed, shed accommodation must be pro-
vided in which to store the parchment
in case of rain; for when once it has
been partially dried it must never be
allowed to get wet.

In all stages while handling parch-
ment, whether temporarily housed
during inclement weather, or stored
for shipment, or further treatment, the
greatest care must be taken not to al-
low it to become overheated, or musty;
for this reason it is advisable to turn
it over from time to time with the
hands, or by the use of light wooden
rakes.

Before parchment is in a fit state for
peeling it should be again exposed to
the sun and thoroughly dried for a
number of days. How long this should
be it is difficult to say, for it depends
on the heat of the sun and the sample
of the parchment. The bean, however,
should be hard and brittle and should
always be peeled while warm.

In the Colombs mills, where the heat
from the sun would average 110 deg. F.
in the shade, it was customary to
spread the parchment on the "barba-
cues" previous to pulling, for three to
five days, according to the condition of
the samples received from the various
plantations. The whole process of dry-
ing may be conducted by artificial
means, in a machine called a "dryer,"
which of course performs the work in
a much shorter space of time. Such ma-
chines, however capable of treating cof-
fee on a large scale, are costly and re-
quire careful and skillful handling;

moreover, it is conceded by most au-
thorities that no process can equal that
of drying in the sun, in the countries
where the coffee is produced. In such
localities, where the weather cannot be
depended upon, or where there is not
sufficient sun heat, the artificial process
will have to be adopted; but this does
not apply to the district of Kona.

The final operation of grading the
coffee is rapidly and automatically ac-
complished by running the cleaned cof-
fee through a "separator." This divides
the bean according to size into several
grades of coffee, removes all dirt and
malformed beans, and separates the
"pea-berry," the most valuable coffee
in the sample.

In Ceylon and other countries where
coffee is scientifically treated, there is
still another operation to which the
bean is subjected before being put up
for shipment. The various grades as
they come from the "separator" are
spread out on long, narrow tables and
are then carefully sorted by hand by
women, who pick out any broken or
defective beans not operated upon by
the separator.

This completes the whole process,
and the coffee is now not only in the
best possible marketable shape, but
also in perfect condition for storing,
which is adopted in some countries and
known as "curing," as in Java, produc-
ing what is called "Old Government
Java."

I will now offer a few suggestions in
regard to the construction or pulping
house, mill etc.

The former should consist of three
stories, the cisterns, the pulper floor
and the cherry loft. The dimensions
must be regulated by the size and area
of the plantation.

The cisterns should be at least three
in number—although four is better—
two receiving or fermenting cisterns
and one for washing purposes. This
latter is necessary even in cases where
a "washer" is employed, to provide
means for handling parchment in the
event of continued wet weather during
drying operations. In such cases the
washed parchment must be kept in the
large cistern, with a constant small
stream of water running through the
coffee. In locations where water is
scarce this can be pumped back for
further use.

The capacity of the cisterns must
also be regulated by the area under
cultivation, by the largest amount of
cherry likely to be picked in one day.
Roughly speaking, one cubic foot of
cistern accommodation should repre-
sent one "box" of cherry.

The cisterns can be made of either
wood or cement; the former is prefer-
able in some cases.

The mill can be erected on any plan,
and of material to suit the require-
ments of the plantation.

It should consist of not less than
three stories, machinery and buggin-
room on first floor, and the upper por-
tions for the storage of parchments,
etc., the floors of which should be con-
structed of battens on top of the joists,
spaced at 1-1/2 to 2 inches apart, and
covered with wire gauze or coir mat-
ting. The joists should be left open at
both ends of the building, in order to
permit a current of air to circulate un-
der the floor and through the parch-
ment.

The dimensions of the building will
depend upon the crops likely to be har-
vested, but for a plantation of from

TOTAL SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD.

Comparative Statement by Willett & Gray, Showing Pro-
duction Up to June 25, 1896.

In Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal of June 25th
the following review of the sugar crops of the world is given, which will be
read with interest by the sugar producers of this country:

"In the following table we have aimed to include the entire sugar produc-
tion of all the countries of the world, including those crops which have hith-
erto been ignored in statistics, but which have grown to amount in total to
some 250,000 tons. These figures include local consumption of home production
wherever known, and will be corrected weekly with latest information."

Willett & Gray's estimates of cane sugar crops, June 25, 1896.

	1895-6	1894-5	1893-4	1892-3
United States (Beets 30,000 '95-6, 20,- 000 '94-5)	260,000	337,000	295,000	250,000
Canada (Beets)	500	300	300	300
Spanish West Indies—Cuba, crop	200,000	1,040,000	1,087,000	841,000
Porto Rico	55,000	52,500	60,000	50,000
British West Indies—Trinidad, exports	50,000	50,000	49,862	46,820
Barbados, exports	37,000	32,000	58,092	59,722
Jamaica	30,000	30,000	30,000	25,000
Antigua and St. Kitts	25,000	20,000	25,000	24,000
French West Indies—Martinique, exp'ts	35,000	29,000	35,554	32,220
Guadeloupe	45,000	43,000	44,000	42,000
Danish West Indies—St. Croix	8,000	7,000	8,000	9,000
Haiti and San Domingo	38,000	38,000	40,000	30,000
Lesser Antilles, not named above	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Mexico	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Central America—San Salvador, crop	500	500	500	500
Nicaragua, crop	500	500	500	500
British Honduras (Belize), crop	200	200	200	200
South America—British Guiana (Dem- erara), exports	105,000	100,000	102,897	103,464
Dutch Guiana (Surinam), crop	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
French Guiana				
Venezuela				
Peru, crop	68,000	68,000	65,000	67,000
Argentina, crop (no exports)	103,000	79,000	50,000	40,000
Brazil, exports	225,000	275,000	275,000	200,000
Total in America	1,321,700	2,218,000	2,243,005	1,834,726

Asia—British India, exports	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Siam, crop	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Java, exports	489,000	486,051	430,767	424,596
Japan (consumption 125,000 tons, mostly imported)	230,000	200,000	120,000	260,758
Philippine Islands	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Cochin China				
Total in Asia	786,000	773,151	707,767	782,354
Australia and Polynesia—Queensland	75,000	91,712	76,146	61,386
New South Wales	35,000	35,000	35,000	32,000
Hawaiian Islands	180,000	131,698	136,689	140,000
Fiji Islands	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia	280,000	268,410	257,835	243,386

Africa—Egypt, crop	92,000	90,000	85,111	60,000
Mauritius and other British pos- sessions	130,000	115,000	139,751	70,020
Reunion and other French pos- sessions	37,000	37,000	37,000	35,000
Total in Africa	259,000	242,000	261,862	165,020
Europe—Spain	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Total cane sugar production	2,666,700	3,521,561	3,490,469	3,045,486
Total beet sugar production (Licht)	4,270,000	4,792,530	3,889,535	3,442,198
Grand total cane and beet sugar production	6,936,700	8,314,091	7,380,004	6,487,684
Estimated decrease in the world's production	1,377,391			

Total Stock

NO ODORS FROM THEIR PAPER.

Paraffine Paint Co. Give Points on Cold Storage.

MUST LOOK FOR OTHER CAUSES.

Their Product Used by Largest Chicago Firm — Charges Made Were Absurd — No Coal Tar to be Found in the Paper.

MR. EDITOR:—We hand you herewith letters referring to an article in your issue of May 29th, in regard to the paper used for insulation at the refrigerating plant operated by the Hawaiian Electric Light Company. As the article reflects on the value of this paper for that purpose, and also has a tendency to discredit it generally, as well as other products manufactured by the Paraffine Paint Company, we respectfully request that you give them the same publicity as the article referred to above.

Very Respectfully yours,
W. G. IRWIN & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Paraffine Paint Co.,
Hawaiian Islands.
Honolulu, July 10, 1896.

Mr. Editor:—By last "Australia" we were favored with a copy of your valued paper of issue of May 29th. In it is contained an article, in which the paper used for insulating the cold storage rooms of the new refrigerating plant in Honolulu was subjected to adverse criticism, and charged with being the cause of tainting the meat and spoiling the butter stored in these rooms.

As this paper was manufactured by this company, we naturally feel that a reply is due. The charges made by the professors, and the manager of the Metropolitan Company, are so absurd to persons familiar with cold storage, that, were they made in any city of the United States possessing a cold storage plant, they would not be noticed.

They state that owing to the presence of coal tar and creosote in the insulating paper, an odor is imparted to the meat, and a resulting taste, objectionable to the consumer, is produced. In the manufacture of P. & B. Paper, the insulating paper used, no coal tar, creosote, or like material is employed, consequently none can be present or evolved. A thousand tons of the material used by us for coating and saturating our insulating paper, even if subjected to a chemical analysis, would not produce an ounce of coal tar or a grain of creosote.

The paper is odorless and impermeable. It will not absorb odors, neither will it give off any. It being the only paper manufactured that possesses these qualities, it is universally used in the construction of cold storage plants, refrigerator cars, ice houses and other buildings, where the normal temperature is the desideratum, in the United States.

The eastern house of this Company sells over 150 million square feet of this paper each year, while in the west we sell over five million square feet. Of the latter, about one million square feet are used for drying raisins. A large percentage of the paper sold is used for refrigeration. In 1895 the New York Central Railroad Company alone used over three million square feet of three ply P. & B. Building Paper in the construction of its new refrigerator car system.

This paper is not a new thing. It has been on the market for nearly twelve years, and now has a position in refrigeration from which it cannot be displaced. It was awarded a gold medal at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893, and also at the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, in 1894.

Outside of the United States it is well known. By the steamer "Alameda," which will be in your port a few days after the receipt of this letter, we are shipping 300,000 square feet to be used in a cold storage plant about to be erected at Brisbane, Queensland. This shipment brings our total sales in the Colonies during the last six years to over 2,000,000 square feet.

If the products stored in the cold storage rooms are tainted or spoiled, the causes must be outside of the insulating paper, and may be one of the following:

1st.—The meat may be stored in the room before the animal heat has entirely left the carcass, and, consequently, have soured. The Western Meat Co., at South San Francisco, lost a large percentage of its first month's product through this cause.

2nd.—The temperature of the rooms may be kept too low, so causing a freezing of the exterior, and preventing the chilling of the entire carcass.

3rd.—These cold storage rooms may be built on filled in or swampy ground which gives off odors, which are readily absorbed by fresh killed meat and butter.

4th.—General inexperience in the manipulation of the plant, which can only be corrected by studying the peculiarities of the humid climate of Honolulu. It may be that in order to successfully store beef and butter in the islands a modification of the processes used in the United States and other countries will have to be adopted.

We are, yours truly,
PARAFFINE PAINT CO.
By S. C. Irwin, Manager
San Francisco, July 11, 1896.

Paraffine Paint Co., 115 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:—Having received your issue of May 29th, containing an article published at Honolulu, Hawaii, in regard to the paper used for insulating the meat in the refrigerating plant at the Metropolitan Meat Company, we are glad to hear that the cause of which is attributed to the so-called tar paper used in the construction of the walls

and learning from you that the only kind of paper used was P. & B. Insulating Paper, I feel justified in making a few remarks in reply to the statements contained in that article.

For the past ten or twelve years I have made a study of abattoir, packing house and cold storage construction, and for several years devoted my entire services to the requirements of Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

The statement made by Mr. Waller as to the disastrous results of using tar paper in one of the cold storage rooms of Swift & Co. about ten years ago is correct, and it was for that very reason that they have used P. & B. Insulating Paper exclusively for insulating purposes ever since. Experiments made by them having shown that P. & B. is waterproof, inodorous and absolutely free from tar, and that it was among the very best non-heat-conducting materials. It is purchased by them in carload lots of about 400 rolls at a time in order to assure an adequate supply on hand all the time.

At the time of my leaving Chicago to take charge of the construction of the buildings of the Western Meat Co., in California, of which Mr. G. F. Swift, of Chicago is President, upwards of 700 of Swift & Co.'s dressed beef refrigerator cars, which were being built by the Michigan Peninsula Car Co. of Detroit, Michigan, were insulated with your paper, together with some 300 cold storage dressed beef distributing houses. I can safely say that I have had experience with several million square feet of your paper in connection with cold storage business, and would not use any other.

Conditions may be different at Honolulu from what they are in the United States as to the manner of slaughtering cattle, but the custom here is, after slaughtering and dressing the beef, to allow the carcasses to hang in the open air from one to two hours in the extreme heat of summer, and in winter time as long as possible the same day they are killed, providing the air does not freeze them. They are then run into the refrigerator and kept at a temperature of from 38 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and allowed to remain until shipped away or otherwise disposed of.

All refrigerated meat should be kept 48 hours in the cooler before being taken out for consumption, and fresh killed meat should not under any circumstances be placed in the same compartment with that killed on previous days. After 48 hours it can be placed in one of the storage rooms, being then thoroughly chilled to the socket.

Dry saw dust only should be spread upon the floors, being careful not to use redwood. Should drops of blood fall on the saw dust it should be removed, for, if allowed to remain, it will have a tendency to cause taint. By watching the saw dust carefully and seeing that it is kept dry and clean, good results can be relied on.

Yours respectfully,
HERBERT B. MAGGS,
San Francisco, June 1, 1896.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE.

Conveying Words of Hope to the Afflicted.

Had Suffered From Heart Trouble and Liver Complaint, Which Wrecked Her Nervous System—Is Now as Well as Ever.

From Carleton Place (Canada) Herald.

Truth, it is said, is stranger than fiction, and in no way has this phrase been better exemplified than in the plain, unvarnished statement of Mrs. W. H. Edwards, of Carleton Place, to a reporter of the Herald a few weeks ago. The story she related will give in her own words. She said: "In July of 1894 I was taken ill with fever, caused by blood poisoning, and laid hovering between life and death for eight weeks. After the fever my heart began to trouble me; jaundice and liver complaint also set in. I could not sleep, and my nerves were terribly unstrung. During my illness, after the fever left me, I was attended by no less than three doctors, but their medicine seemed of no avail as I lay for months in a terribly emaciated condition and never expected to be around again. This state of affairs lasted until about Christmas, when a friend suggested to me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My husband procured a few boxes and I then began their use although with but little confidence in them. By the time I had used three boxes I began to feel a little better and began to get an appetite. This encouraged me to persevere in the use of the pills, and I still continued to improve. I began to sleep well, my heart ceased to bother me and my nervous system which had received such a fierce shock was again fully restored. My liver trouble also disappeared. In fact I became almost a new creature. I now feel as well as I ever did in my life. I have used in all eight boxes, and still continue to take an occasional pill if I feel any way depressed. Yes," she said, "I am thankful that I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because I believe no other medicine could have effected such a cure in me and have so effectually built me up."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich blood, thus reaching the root of disease and driving it out of the system, curing when other medicines fail. Most of the ills afflicting mankind are due to an impoverished condition of the blood, or weak or shattered nerves, and for all these Pink Pills are a specific which speedily restores the sufferer to health.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by the Hoffman Drug Co., the Hoffman Drug Co. and all dealers in medicine.

The island of Java, though it is but a small speck on the map is about 800 miles long and 200 miles wide. There is in operation now about 1,000 miles of railway, most of which is owned by the Government. There are 23,000,000 of inhabitants on the island.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL IN GOOD CONDITION.

Regular Semi-Annual Meeting of Trustees.

COTTAGE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Physicians and Surgeon's Reports Showing Working of Institution, Committees Appointed to Look into Certain Proposed Changes.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital was held in the Chamber of Commerce hall Saturday morning with James I. Dowsett in the chair and twelve members of the Board present. The following letters from the physician and surgeon, respectively, were read:

Honolulu, March 31, 1896.
To the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital:

Gentlemen:—We have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending March 31, 1896.

The number of patients at present in the Hospital is 75; viz: 46 Hawaiians (37 males, 9 females), 1 Chinese, 9 Japanese and 19 of other nationalities; 26 paying.

The number of admissions during the quarter was 183; viz: 87 Hawaiians (67 males, 20 females), 5 Chinese, 21 Japanese and 70 of other nationalities.

Discharged 164; viz: 67 Hawaiians (49 males, 18 females), 4 Chinese, 15 Japanese and 78 of other nationalities. Deaths 16; viz: 7 Hawaiian males, 4 Japanese and 5 of other nationalities.

The causes of death were as follows: Cancer of Stomach 1, Cerebral Haemorrhage 1, Congestion of Lungs 1, Dysentery 2, Empyema 1, Intermittent Fever 1, Meningitis 1, Pericardial Effusion 1, Peritonitis 1, Phthisis pulmonalis 2, Pyaemia 1, Sarcoma of Bladder 1, Syphilis 1, Typhoid Fever 1. Of the above 3 died within 10 and 4 within 48 hours of admission.

The highest number of indoor patients was 87, lowest 67, daily average 74. Number of prescriptions 488. There have been 9 major and 17 minor operations and 4 post-mortem examinations.

The number of patients treated in the Hospital has been 411; viz: January 140, February 136, March 135.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. B. COOPER, M.D.,
House Physician.
C. B. WOOD, M.D.,
Home Surgeon.

To the Hon. Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital:

Gentlemen:—We would respectfully submit the following report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1896.

The number of patients at present in the hospital is 66; viz: 36 Hawaiians (26 males and 10 females), 1 Chinese, 10 Japanese and 19 of other nationalities, 27 paying.

The number of admissions during the quarter was 158; viz: 76 Hawaiians (56 males and 20 females), 5 Chinese, 23 Japanese and 54 of other nationalities.

Discharged 154; viz: 80 Hawaiians (64 males and 16 females), 4 Chinese, 20 Japanese and 50 other nationalities. Deaths 13; viz: 6 Hawaiians (3 males and 3 females), 1 Chinese, 2 Japanese and 4 other nationalities.

The causes of death were as follows: Pericarditis 1, Endocarditis 1, Pneumonia 2, Uræmia 1, Chronic Nephritis 1, Dropsical Effusion Pericardial Sack 1, Phthisis Pulmonalis 4, Typhoid Fever 1, Septicæmia 1. Of the above, 1 died within one hour, and 4 within four days of admission.

The highest number of indoor patients was 84, the lowest number was 66.

Daily average 77, number of prescriptions 481.

There have been 14 major and 23 minor operations, and 3 post-mortem examinations.

The number of patients treated has been 293; viz: April 128, May 141, June 124.

CHAS. B. COOPER, M.D.,
House Physician.
F. R. DAY, M.D.,
Surgeon.

The reports of the various officers showed the hospital in very good circumstances.

Drs. G. P. Andrews, J. T. Wayson and H. V. Murray were placed on the honorary medical staff of the hospital.

The executive committee was instructed to inquire into the matter of revision of the charter of the hospital to conform with the present changed form of government.

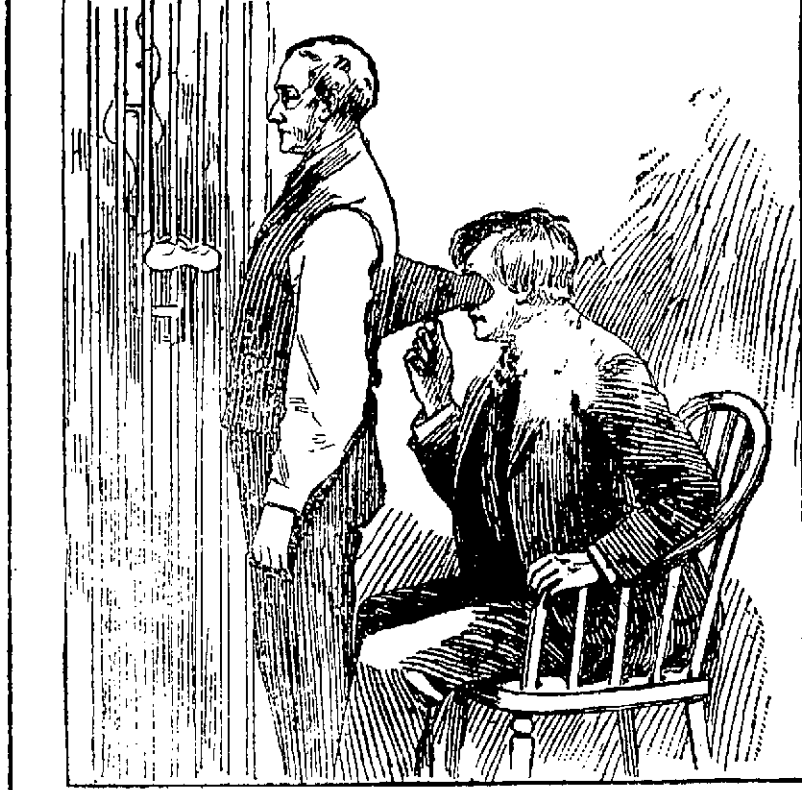
Messrs. J. B. Atherton, C. Bolte and J. Ena were appointed a committee to revise the rates at present charged transient patients.

The executive committee was entrusted with the work of procuring estimates on the cost of a cottage suitable for the accommodation of consumptives alone.

Resolutions of regret and condolence were adopted in relation to the death of J. T. Waterhouse, a member of the Board of Trustees.

Messrs. J. H. Parry, treasurer, F. A. Schaefer, secretary and M. P. Robinson, auditor, were re-elected to serve during the ensuing year. The executive committee has for its members Messrs. A. S. Cleghorn, M. P. Robinson, J. H. Parry, E. E. Bishop and F. A. Schaefer, and the visiting committee for the coming quarter, Messrs. G. W. Smith, J. I. Dowsett and C. P. Laiken.

Drs. Cooper and Wood were re-elected visiting physician and surgeon respectively.



EDISON'S LATEST DISCOVERY.
After weeks of persistent effort, inventor Thomas A. Edison has produced an unusually powerful X-ray, which enables him to see through flesh by means of the fluoroscope, and does away with the delay in photographing, which has before been necessary.

Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

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Import direct from the principal factories of the world.

ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE, TROPIC ENGINE OIL, E. O. HALL & SON, HARDWARE, SHIP CHANDLERY, SUCCESS FILTERS, GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

THE "TROPIC" is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular.

A large number of mills are using it, and we are having new orders every week. Those who use it once, want it right along. The

ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE Has found its way to many of the plantations on the islands, and is spoken of in the highest terms by overseers and cane cutters. It is the best knife ever offered for sale here. Try it!

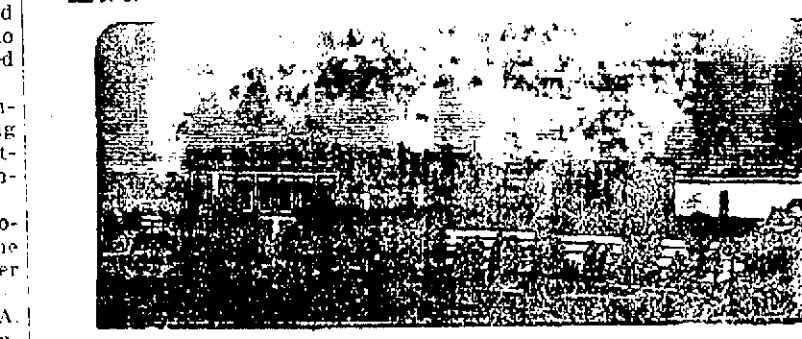
STEP IN AND LOOK AT OUR "SUCCESS" FILTERS We have a CRYSTAL ONE that shows the whole process at a glance. It is the best and easiest cleaned filter known. We will show you also our new

FRUIT or MANGO PICKERS We have a SPLENDID stock of Hardware, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise on hand, and are adding to it by nearly every new arrival.

E. O. HALL & SON, Corner Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DR. J. B. ATHERTON, L.D.S., and DR. J. T. WAYSON, M.D.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are of a clean and comfortable character, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. ESTABLISHED 1882.

San Francisco: Dr. J. B. ATHERTON, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. J. T. WAYSON, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. W. H. HARRIS, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. E. E. BISHOP, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. F. A. SCHAEFER, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. G. W. SMITH, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. J. I. DOWSETT, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. C. P. LAIKEN, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. A. S. CLEGHORN, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. M. P. ROBINSON, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. J. H. PARRY, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. E. E. BISHOP, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. F. A. SCHAEFER, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. G. W. SMITH, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. J. I. DOWSETT, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. C. P. LAIKEN, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. A. S. CLEGHORN, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. M. P. ROBINSON, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. J. H. PARRY, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. E. E. BISHOP, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. F. A. SCHAEFER, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. G. W. SMITH, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. J. I. DOWSETT, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. C. P. LAIKEN, M.D., 1000 Broadway; Dr. A. S. 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In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

James J. Byrne

v.

John Allen, Henry Allen, Henry Rhodes
and W. H. Lambert, partners under
the name of the Port Angeles Red
Cedar Shingle and Lumber Company,
Defendants, and A. Feek, Garnishee.

Before Judd, C. J., and Frear, J.

A garnishee who, without objection in the trial court such steps as amounted in effect to a defense of the defendant and who, to the exception of "for himself and the defendant," will be considered in this Court to have acted under the authority of the statute which provides that he "upon his desire, shall be admitted to defend his principal."

A Circuit Judge, who has heard a case, jury waived, in term, may render judgment in vacation, under our practice.

It is not error for a Circuit Court to proceed with the trial and render judgment pending exceptions to a ruling made in the course of the proceedings; nor for the judge who has heard the case, jury waived, to render judgment at the same time, to reverse the case, nor for the clerk to enter judgment four days after it was rendered, no bill of exceptions having been presented.

A new trial is ordered unless the plaintiff remits a certain amount held to have been erroneously allowed.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY
FREAR, J.

After the ruling of the trial court that the garnishee must hold as against the receiver (see decision on former bill of exceptions in this case) the Court (a different Judge presiding) heard the plaintiff and garnishee, jury having been waived, and rendered judgment against the defendants and garnishee for \$738.29, and \$73.83 interest, and for costs. The defendants were in default and the receiver made no further contest in the trial court. The garnishee took various exceptions to the final judgment and now brings them here.

Plaintiff's counsel contends that the garnishee could not properly take these exceptions, for the reason that they relate to matters which concern only the plaintiff and the defendants, the garnishee being interested only in the question of the jurisdiction of the court over the subject matter and over the defendants, and over the question of the amount owing by him at the time of the garnishment. We need not consider what the general law is in this respect elsewhere, for our statute relating to garnishment (Comp. Laws, p. 280) expressly provides that the garnishee, "upon his desire, shall be admitted to defend his principal," and, although there appears to have been no formal request by the garnishee for permission to defend his principals, or order by the court granting such permission, yet he appears to have taken, in fact, and without objection, such steps as amounted in effect to a defense of his principals, and it is stated in the bill of exceptions that the exceptions were taken by the garnishee "for himself and the defendants." We think it must at this stage of the case be considered that he was acting for the defendants under the authority of the statute, as well as for himself.

These exceptions to the final judgment will be considered in order. Among them are several similar to those taken to the earlier ruling and brought here by the receiver and the garnishee. (See former decision.) The garnishee took these to the final judgment for fear that the bill embodying the exceptions to the earlier ruling might be dismissed on the ground that that ruling was interlocutory. This court entertained that bill of exceptions without considering its propriety, no objection having been made thereto. And without now considering whether the earlier ruling was interlocutory or final, or what the proper practice is in such cases, we may remark that that ruling appears to have been regarded both by the trial judge and by the parties as final as to the question of preference as between the receiver and the plaintiff, and perhaps also as to the receiver's right to further appear and contest the validity or amount of the plaintiff's claim itself; at least the receiver took no further part in the case in the trial court, and appears to have relied on the first bill of exceptions entirely. The questions raised by these exceptions have already been considered with the conclusion that a new trial should be had upon this phase of the case, and the reasons for so holding need not be restated here.

An exception was taken to the rendering of judgment in vacation, there being no stipulation that it might be rendered then. The case was heard, jury waived, in term, and, although the prevailing rule elsewhere may be that in such cases the judgment must be rendered in term, yet we understand it to be otherwise by practice in some jurisdictions as well as by statute in others. It certainly has been the practice here for many years for courts to render in vacation judgments in cases heard, jury waived, in term. So far as we are aware, the validity of such judgments has never hitherto been questioned here, and we feel obliged to hold that this practice has settled the rule.

There was no error in proceeding with the trial or in rendering judgment pending the first bill of exceptions, or in rendering judgment at the same time the decision was made, or in the entry of judgment by the clerk four days later, no bill of exceptions having been presented. This course is authorized and the rights of all parties protected by our practice and the provisions of the statute. (Secs. 74-78, Ch. 57, Laws of 1892.) See also Herblay v. Norris, 9 Haw., 121.

Exception was taken to the allowance of the item "19½ days' work for horses, \$73.80," the contention being that this was a mistake for "19½ hours' work for horses, \$7.80." It seems that this work was done at \$4 a day of ten hours, and it would therefore be very easy to make the mistake of copying "19½ days,"

"\$73.80" for "19½ hours, \$7.80." The evidence adduced for the defendants upon this item support their contention for "hours," for their account kept currently with that of the plaintiff contains an item, "Cr. by 19½ hours with team \$7.80." But as this is not so much a question of the comparative weight of evidence adduced on the two sides as a question of whether the evidence on the plaintiff's side alone is sufficient to support this contention, let us consider that evidence alone. This evidence must be taken as a whole. It is not sufficient if part of it taken by itself would support his case, if the effect of that part is overcome by other parts. The plaintiff testified that his bills were made from his ledger, into which a friend copied the items, some from slips of paper, others from the day books, and that he (plaintiff) thought the item of 19½ hours was a mistake and that the correct item was 19½ days as in the ledger. It thus appears that plaintiff's testimony is not definite as to what is the fact, but is merely what he thinks over a year after the work was done and that this opinion is based on what a third person, a friend, had copied into the ledger. The best evidence is the plaintiff's own slips of paper and day books from which the third party copied into the ledger. The item appears in one of the day books as "19½ hours work horses." That this is the item from which the copy in the ledger of "19½ days work with horses" was made, is clear from its date, its position with respect to other items, and the absence of any other item from which the copy could have been made. And the item was inserted in the same way by the plaintiff in an earlier bill presented by him to the defendants in Washington, "19½ hours work on road for horses." It may be added that the accounts appear to have been loosely kept and that, as found by the trial judge, there were a number of mistakes in plaintiff's bill. On the whole we think the evidence such as to indicate a mistake of the facts or of the nature of the evidence on the part of the trial court rather than that the opinion was against the weight of the evidence, and that a new trial should be had unless the plaintiff remits \$70.20 and a proportionate amount of interest.

Exceptions were also taken to the allowance of the item of \$185.96 for teaming, and to the refusal to allow a credit of \$54.70 claimed to have been paid to the plaintiff's attorney in Washington, and to the refusal to allow credits amounting to \$23.64 and debits amounting to \$21.26, dated after the appointment of the receiver. The facts as they appear are such that it is difficult if not impossible to say with much assurance of correctness exactly what should or should not be allowed in respect of these items and after careful consideration we are unable to say from these facts that the trial court erred.

A new trial should be had on the issue relating to plaintiff's status upon which a new trial has already been ordered on the first bill of exceptions; if the decision upon that issue shall be for the receiver, the judgment rendered for the plaintiff should be vacated; but if for the plaintiff, then a new trial should be had upon all the issues unless plaintiff remits \$70.20 and interest thereon.

A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; L. A. Dickey for garnishee.
Honolulu, June 25, 1896.

In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

James J. Byrne

v.

John Allen, Henry Allen, Henry Rhodes
and W. H. Lambert, partners under
the name of the Port Angeles Red
Cedar Shingle and Lumber Company,
Defendants, and A. Feek, Garnishee.Before Judd, C. J., Frear, J., and Circuit
Judge Perry in place of Whiting, J.,
disqualified.

Where a creditor of a company over whose property a receiver has been appointed by a foreign court, has obtained an attachment here of a debt owing to such company, and the receiver intervenes, the attachment will be sustained in preference to the claim of the receiver, if the creditor is a domestic creditor; otherwise, if he is a resident of the state in which the receiver was appointed and is bound by the orders of its court.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY
FREAR, J.

The plaintiff sued the defendants, who were partners in the State of Washington, for work and labor done and goods sold and delivered, and attached a debt owing to the defendants by a person temporarily in these islands. Service was made on one of the defendants also temporarily here but no appearance was made by or for them. The garnishee suggested that the debt was owing to a third person, one John Martin, who was thereupon cited in by the court. Martin appeared by attorney and set up among other things that he was, by appointment of a court in the State of Washington, receiver of all of defendants' property, that the debt sued on was contracted in that State, that plaintiff and all the defendants were residents of that State, that said appointment had been recognized by the plaintiff and was binding on him and would be enforced against him by the courts of that State, and prayed that, as the rights of no Hawaiian citizens were involved, the receiver might be recognized by comity and the plaintiff remitted to his remedy in the State of Washington. The plaintiff then in effect denied that he had recognized the appointment of the receiver and alleged among other things that he was domiciled in these islands.

The court, jury having been waived, ruled that "the garnishment must hold and the funds in the garnishee's hands be held to abide the final action in the case."

To this ruling exceptions were taken by the receiver and the garnishee.

The basis for this conclusion by the trial court was that inasmuch as the appointment of the receiver did not operate as an absolute assignment to him of the defendants' assets, his claim could not be preferred to the claim of one who had already obtained an attachment. It seems to us that an essential issue was overlooked.

In general, a receiver appointed in one jurisdiction is not entitled as of right to recognition in other jurisdictions, but he may be recognized by comity, and whether he should or should not be recognized in any particular case depends upon the circumstances of that case. Where, as in this case, a creditor of a company over whose property a receiver has been appointed by a foreign court has obtained an attachment here of a debt owing to such company and the receiver intervenes, the rule is established that if the creditor is a domestic creditor his claim will be preferred to that of the receiver, for he is not subject to the foreign jurisdiction and it is the duty of a court to protect its own people first, but the rule is otherwise if the creditor is a resident of the state in which the receiver was appointed, and is bound by the orders of its court, for to prefer his claim would be an act of unfriendliness and not of comity. Bagby v. Atl. Miss. & Oh. R. Co., 86 Pa. St. 291; Gilman v. Ketcham, 84 Wis. 60; Bank v. McLeod, 28 Oh. St. 174. See also Boulware v. Davis, 90 Ala. 207 (9 L. R. A. 601); Catlin v. Wilcox & Co., 123 Ind. 477; and note to Long v. Forrest, 23 L. R. A. 33 (150 Pa. St. 413). We cannot now state precisely the law applicable to the facts of this case, for we do not know fully what the facts will be found by the trial judge to be. We merely state sufficient to show that there was a material issue between the parties which the trial court failed to consider.

A new trial is granted upon this issue.

A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; L. A. Dickey for receiver and garnishee.
Honolulu, June 25, 1896.

ROBBERY AT KULA, MAUI.

Chinaman Loses \$500 in Gold and Silver Coin.

Aftermath of the Fourth-Portuguese Attack Chinese-Personal Notes.

MAUI, July 11.—During the night of July 2 a daring robbery took place at the store of Young Hop Chan, of Waiakoa, Kula. Young Hop was absent that night in Kahului, looking after some freight, and his clerk slept on the counter, guarding the treasure box beneath. At a very late hour three burglars quietly entered by the rear door. One of them blew out the light that was burning, and the other two, as if familiar with the premises, walked in the darkness behind the counter and "abstracted" the box, which contained about \$500 in silver and gold coin. The clerk, being paralyzed with fright, neither moved nor made a sound. The cook belonging to the establishment has been arrested on suspicion. Young Hop, or Young Nap, as he is often called, runs the store for Hoffschlaeger & Co. of Honolulu. He was formerly in the employ of Judge Putnam of the United States Consular Office in Honolulu.

"Pall" Sylvia was arrested by Sheriff Andrews for selling Houri on the race track during the Fourth.

In spite of the fact that it rained till 9 a. m. on the morning of the Fourth, and drizzled now and then afterward, and that the half mile track was covered with water, not a horse fell, and the races at Kahului were much enjoyed by a large concourse of people.

One of the amusing incidents of the day was furnished by an antiquated mule which was feeding on the campus in the center of the race course. The applause from the grand stand attracted his attention and he sat up like a dog and calmly gazed around for several minutes, as if wondering at the luck of Billy C.

The dance in Bailey's hall on the night of the 3d was a grand success. The music was better and the attendance larger than at any party during the year. The guitar solos by Billy Sea of the Hawaiian Circus Co. were highly appreciated.

William Hay of Paia, who is at present in Scotland, writes that he has introduced the domino game of forty-two (learned by him at Haiku) into the land of the thistle.

William Beckwith of Oahu College is visiting his relatives in Makawao.

Mrs. L. A. Thurston of Honolulu is at Mrs. H. G. Alexander's, of Makawao.

Mrs. F. L. Stolz of Honolulu is at her mountain house, "Idlewild," Olinda.

Mr. Husted, the San Francisco directory man, has been traversing Wailuku and Makawao in search of information.

Engineer S. E. Taylor of Hamakua-poko plantation exploded about twenty-five pounds of powder in an anvil during the Fourth.

The Chinaman recently accused by a Japanese as having set the fire in the Paia cane, and whose case was nolle prosequed for want of sufficient evidence, has turned the tables and now accuses the Japanese of the same crime—a tit-for-tat episode.

During Thursday, the 9th, a Chinaman at Kaonoulu, Kulu, was severely beaten by two Portuguese. He had three ribs broken and was severely bitten about the thighs by the Portuguese dog. The Portuguese make a serious counter charge against the Celestial—an assault upon a girl belonging to the family.

Weather—Most delightful.

STILL ALIVE

Joseph Marsden Bobs Up Scrambled in the Rainy City of Hilo.

Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture, arrived in Hilo on Thursday, July 2d, at about 4 o'clock. He walked all the way from Honokaa and encountered mongeese and other funny creatures on the way. The soles of his

shoes were very much worn, but he carried the same bright smile and was still able to make a dime disappear up his sleeve only to come out the same way. It is his intention to remain in Hilo about a week longer, making it a point to visit the Olia coffee plantations during this time. He is much pleased with the way he is being treated in Hilo, and may, on this account, make a longer stay.

AFTERWARDS.

When you've married Maud Muller and settled down,
And all of her folks live with you in town;
When you've duly endorsed her papa's note,
And loaned Brother Johnny your Sun day coat.

When the brand-new trousers you haven't paid for
Have been altered for bloomers for mother-in-law,
Don't blame matrimony; there's nothing wrong.
For surely it's a grand, sweet song.

Chorus—

A grand, sweet song,
A grand, sweet song,
Hark to the wedding bells, ding dong,
Hark to the wedding bells, ding dong,
Hurrah for the words of the thoughtful gent,
And his song of genuine sentiment.

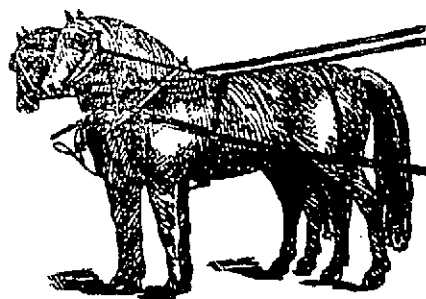
When you go for a fish on a dear fried's yacht,
And manage to hook a fat jack pot,
And fill your bins with liquid bait,
And are borne back home in royal state,
And Maud, who's waiting there all the time,
Just rolls up her sleeves and speaks not in rhyme;

Don't blame matrimony; there's nothing wrong;
Indeed, indeed, 'tis a grand, sweet song.

Chorus—

When to bed you have put your little brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and toss,
As he tries to digest a toffy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular bullabuloo;

Don't blame matrimony; there's nothing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.



ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in

All Kinds of

Saddlery and Harness.

Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to.

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Stock Raiser

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LIVE STOCK.

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and

Young Sussex Bulls,

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

Tourist and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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W. H. RICE,

LOHUE, KAUAI.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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To All Ports in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

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Canadian Pacific Railway.

PURE BLOOD

Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
and Makes Life Worth Living.



Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take

AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

What Is

PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.



The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense.

The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor?" Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

The Hollister Drug Co

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Agents.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gears and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Papakou. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Papakou, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Papakou, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, LTD., Honolulu.

1769-3m

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(Limited)

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Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

brick buildings and on Merchandise

also stored therein on the most favorable

terms. For particulars apply at the office

of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu

and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned

General Agents are authorized to

take risks against the dangers of the sea

at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the

undersigned, General Agents, are authorized

to take risks against the dangers of the

sea at the most reasonable rates and on

the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CAPT. JOHN GOOD IS UNDER ARREST.

Serious Charges Brought Against
Him Yesterday

OFFICERS OF COURT APPOINTED.

Frequent Disobedience of Orders—W.
A. Kinney to be Judge Advocate.
Specifications Not Made Public.
Will be of Very Serious Nature

Captain John Good, Jr. of the regu-
lars, was placed under arrest yesterday
on orders from Col McLean, on two
charges.

It has been street talk for months
that there was considerable friction be-
tween Col. McLean and the Captain,
and it seemed only a question of time
when one or the other would have to
retire from the service. Captain Good
is said to have made remarks derogat-

them of little importance. He sug-
gested that the Lieutenant be cautioned
regarding his remarks to a superior of
feet, and the suggestions were carried
out by Colonel McLean. Just here be-
gins and ends Lieutenant Coyne's con-
nection with Captain Good's difficulties.
He has never preferred charges verbal-
ly or in writing against Good and they
are firm friends notwithstanding the
little difficulty on the Fourth of July.
They were together in the customs ser-
vice and have been associated in the
military since 1893. Lieutenant Coyne
feels that the article in the Star last
night casts a reflection on him which
he does not deserve.

The officers selected last night to sit
in the court martial which will begin
its session tomorrow are

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Fisher pres-
ident, W. A. Kinney, Judge Advocate,
associates Majors McLeod, Potter, Lau-
kea and Cooper.

Captain Good is forbidden to speak to
anyone while under arrest, except by
permission of Colonel McLean. He is
not confined under the steps, but is al-
lowed to use his tent and the ground in
front of it and the tent adjoining.

NO SMALLPOX.

Report That the Disease Had Been
in Existence on China Denied.

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury com-
mander, arrived in port early yester-
day morning 9 days 12 hours and 11
minutes from Yokohama, the fastest
time ever made by the China from that
port.

The steamer was put into semi-
quarantine and the story went broad-
cast about the city that there was
smallpox aboard. After that the story
was modified to the effect that a case
of smallpox had been brought from
Hongkong to Yokohama. This was
published in an evening contemporary,
in consequence of which Captain Sea-
bury became very wroth.

In speaking of the matter to an Ad-
vertiser reporter he said that there had
been no smallpox on the China from the
time she left Hongkong. It was a
fact that a sick Chinaman had been
brought from Hongkong to Yokohama
and there left, but there were no signs
of smallpox in his case.

The passengers and officers of the
ship were vaccinated and every pre-
caution taken for precaution's sake
alone.

The China brought 223 Chinese and
79 Japanese laborers who were im-
mediately transferred to the quarantine
station where Jack McVeigh now holds
sway over them.

HOTEL ROBBERY.

Quite a Sum of Money Neatly Re-
moved From the Hawaiian.

Thief Got Through a Window on the
Alakea Street Side—Must Have
Been Well Acquainted.

When the day bartender at the Ha-
walian hotel opened up the saloon at
6 o'clock Saturday morning and looked
into the till, his hair stood on end and
he rubbed his eyes, but do what he
might to clear his vision, he found
missing, the usual \$20 in change al-
ways left over from the previous
night. This startled him enough, but
when he went over to the locker and
found the box containing the billiard
receipts likewise vanished, he was in a
dilemma indeed. Inquiry of the night
bartender brought forth the informa-
tion that \$20 had been left in the till
on the previous evening and that the
box containing quite an amount of
money in billiard receipts had been
placed in its customary place.

This information received, an inves-
tigation was instituted at once. The
second window from the old band
stand on the Alakea street side of the
hotel was found open but the blinds
on the outside had been carefully
closed. The upper sash of the window
had been pried open with an instru-
ment of some kind and had not been
raised to its previous position. On the
panes of glass were plainly visible fin-
ger marks, not in purple ink but in
grease or some substance akin thereto.

Evidently the thief must have been
someone well acquainted with his sur-
roundings for not a thing was found
moved from its place. The work must
have been done in the dark for any
light would have betrayed the thief.
The locker containing the billiard re-
ceipts is in a place that none except
a person perfectly acquainted with the
bearings of the place could find.

The thief was careful to take away
none of the liquor that was his to com-
mand but seemed bent upon nothing
but the money.

The night bartender who states that
he closed the saloon at 11:30 o'clock
sharp on Friday night says he does
not know how much money there was
in billiard receipts, but he knows that
the box was quite heavy. Probably
the thief got away with about \$40 or
\$50 in all.

SPIELER SPEAKS.

Opinion of Captain of S. M. S. Saido
on Certain Points

Captain Conrad Speller of the S. M.
S. Saido which sailed for Yokohama
Saturday morning, may not be very
proficient in the use of the English lan-
guage but what he does say he evi-
dently means, which was proven by re-
marks made to a representative of this
paper the other day.

"Captain, what do you think of an
annexation to America?" was asked.
"Oh annexation is very good for this
country, very good, but for America
not so good."

"Now then if America should gain
control of the islands and should sta-
tion war ships here what do you think
of Pearl Harbor for a good place?" Do
you think that they could be reached
by attacking ships?"

"Oh Sir, Pearl Harbor is magnificent
You cannot find a better place. You
place a torpedo this side you place a

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

torpedo outside, and you fear nothing.
It is a magnificent place."

"Well, what do you think of the cli-
mate? Does it suit your fancy?"

"The climate could not be better, and
the people are just like the climate."

THEIR LICENSE
IS TAKEN AWAY.

Ogura & Co. Cannot Bring
Japanese Laborers Here.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS LICENSE

Ignorant of Cause—Supposed to be Jeal-
ous Rivalry—Contracts Have Been
Assigned to George Boardman—The
Company Under Heavy Bonds.

Something of a stir was caused in
sugar circles yesterday by the rumor
that the Japanese Government had can-
celed the license of Ogura & Co., con-
tractors for the supplying of labor to
the plantations on the islands.

The manager of the Honolulu branch
received notification on Tuesday from
the main office, Osaka, to the effect that
no more laborers could be sent here on
their account, but the letter is said to
be absolutely without details as to
cause for the peremptory action on the
part of the Government. There have
been rumors, however, that complaints
had been made regarding the collection
of passage money from the laborers. A
gentleman interested in the business
denies that there has ever been a com-
plaint made by a laborer brought here
under the auspices of this firm. He
states, however, that a rival organiza-
tion has been instrumental in causing
reports to be circulated against them
and the action of the Government is
undoubtedly the result.

George Boardman who has been as-
sociated with Ogura & Co. for the past
two years, conferred with the Honolulu
agents of the firm on Thursday, with
the result that orders for 1,000 laborers
which have not yet been filled were as-
signed to him by the firm. When this
was done Mr. Boardman at once deter-
mined to go to Japan and arrange with
the Government there to carry on the
work. Matsumura head manager of
Ogura & Co. and Watanabe represent-
ing the Hiroshima Immigration Com-
pany, left with Mr. Boardman on the
Gaele yesterday. Messrs. Boardman
and Matsumura will go at once to Osaka
and after learning the particulars of
the difficulty Mr. Boardman will pro-
ceed to Tokyo and endeavor to have the
license transferred to himself.

At the Foreign Office or the Japanese
Consulate nothing had been heard of-
ficially regarding the action, but ad-
vices are expected by the China due
on Monday.

Ogura & Co. have been established
here several years in contracting for
labor supply under a license from the
Government of Japan. As a guarantee
of the faithful performance of the terms
of the license, the firm deposited with
the Yokohama Specie Bank, in Tokyo
20,000 yen and with Bishop & Co. the
sum of \$20,000 gold.

As the firm's letter to Ogura & Co.
states that they will be obliged to carry
out the contracts and be responsible for
the 4,500 Japanese brought to the
country by them the bonds will not
be released until the last contract ex-
pires, about three years hence.

IT LACKED INTEREST.

The Dove-Monsarrat Trial Re-
sembles the Blythe Contest.

The Monsarrat-Dove case was contin-
ued yesterday. After four days in the
witness box three of which were
spent under cross-examination by At-
torney Kinney, Becky Panné was per-
mitted to step down and out. The re-
fused to come out until after the noon
hour and until she did her memory was
said to be the witness.

She could not remember or other
than those handed counsel but
knew they represented \$2,000. She
had been told. As to the case
she could not remember who she was
living with when Liliuokalani was
crowned but she thought it was Dove
married on Molokai in October, 1893,

and that was all she could remember
except that she was married when she
asked to be put under the guardianship
of J. A. Magoon.

This answer brought out the fact that
her petition for guardianship signed in
her own name was signed April, 1893,
or six months before she retook the
date of her marriage.

Witness then related the circumstan-
ces of her meeting Dove on the Claude-
line, and of subsequent rides over the
lava beds of Maui.

A question as to previous testimony
given by the witness brought a sug-
gestion from Mr. Thurston which was
made to by Mr. Kinney. Then the
two legal lights sparred for points un-
til the decision was given Mr. Kinney.
Witness then denied that she had lived
in the same house with Dove until the
Maui trip had gone down in history
as an episode in their lives.

Here the questions were switched
back to the meeting on the Claudine
and the exact words of the co-defend-
ant. But too many things had trans-
pired since then and she could not re-
member. Another tack was taken and
the methods of the prosecution in em-
ploying detectives whose veracity was
not above 22 carats fine was question-
ed. Another tilt between the oppos-
ing counsel occupied the attention of
the court and three spectators for five
minutes.

Mr. Kinney was anxious to know if
Detective Hammer, an officer in the
employ of the government engaged in
private work, had cleaned his hands
of an imputation of perjury committed
three days ago and whether it was
right for the prosecution to use this
detective to strengthen a point during
Thursday when there was no court.

This man had said on the stand that
he saw Mr. Dove and Mrs. Monsarrat
at the circus when, as a matter of fact
he had not. It had transpired that
private detective Aldrich had visited
the witness on Thursday and he wanted
to know for what purpose. The
prosecution, he said, had in its employ
men who were known to have shaded
the truth in their testimony and if it
is true that those men spent Thursday
in efforts to secure evidence, no greater
indictment could be brought against it.

The judge sustains Mr. Thurston's
objection and Mr. Kinney noted an ex-
ception. Continuing the witness said
that Dove would not allow any of her
relatives to stop in the house.

Just here the pangs of hunger struck
the court and a recess was taken until
1:30, after which Miss Panné concluded
her testimony and Mrs. Kahalewai and
John Robinson told what they knew
of the "goins on" around the house
while Dove and Becky were together.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Graduating Exercises on Kauai Show
Good Work of Teachers

Fourth Celebration at Lihue—Kameha-
meha Teachers "Doing"
the Island.

LIHUE (Kauai), July 11.—The clos-
ing exercises of the Kauai Industrial
School at Malumalu were largely at-
tended by the friends of the institution
and the general public. The boys, from
the smallest up, showed to very good
advantage, and the quiet and order with
which everything was done was worthy
of particular commendation. It was
an interesting and important occasion
in the history of the school, because of
the first graduating class. Four very
sensible looking young fellows, Edwin
Blake, Carl Ontai, Edward Kilauano
and John Kahaleth, received their di-
plomas and a few stirring words of
farewell from the principal, Miss A.
Bruce.

At noon the dining room doors were
thrown open and the public were in-
vited to a generous lunch where the
malihini was initiated into the mys-
teries of poi, shrimps, mai and kumoi
etc. During the day the visitors were
interested in examining the very excel-
lent bits of workmanship from the
shops, including a writing desk and an
artistic music stand with close fitting
drawers and very good joints. Some
heavy and well made chairs suggested
the brawn arm of the blacksmith.

On Sunday special services of a bac-
calaurate nature were held at the Li-
hue Church with an address to the
graduating class by Rev. J. M. Lydgate.
Though not large in numbers, the
school gives evidence of doing excellent
work, especially in industrial lines, and
is assuredly a very valuable benefaction
to the island.

The national holiday of the Fourth of
July was celebrated at Lihue by a Na-
tional Guard rifle match. Harry W. S-
hard came out ahead with a score of 40
and consequently holds the cake pre-
sented by Mrs. W. H. Rice. A luau
lunch was spread under the trees at
Kalapaki, to which the ladies and gen-
eral public were invited. About 200
people showed their appreciation of
this generosity. A short address of a
humorous character, suitable to the oc-
casion, was delivered by J. M. Lydgate.
One of the most noticeable features of
the occasion was the good order, gen-
iality and freedom from intoxication or
rowdiness.

A band of Kamehameha teachers
have been "doing" Kauai after a novel
fashion on foot. Landing at Hanalei
they explored the natural beauties of
that side of the island then made their
way to Lihue and thence to Koloa and
Hanapepe Valley and Falls. The big
good days' walk was eighteen miles
done with surprising ease. They have
created a great deal of interest and
astonishment in the way. Old men
crept out to see them pass by and the
more vigorous followed along as boys
follow a circus procession. There were
various surmises as to what they were
the general conclusion being that they
were a Salvation Army brigade though
some supposed they were a new set of
foreign immigrants looking for work.

HAWAII IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIM.

President Dole Has Not Banked
Coin Abroad

SAN FRANCISCO IDYL KILLED.

Experience of Men Who Bought Land
In California Ten Out of Eleven
Who Invested Lost Money—The
President's Devotion to Relatives.

Honolulu is such a wee bit of a place
in some respects that a man or woman
can do nothing that his neighbors will
not learn of and talk about. It some-
time happens that rumors are circulated
about individuals that are not strictly
true, though they may bear the blurred
finger marks of veracity itself.

One of the rumors which has been
going the rounds of Hawaii for the past
three years bears directly upon the
private matters of President Dole. It
has been used in different shapes, for
and against the President, but quite re-
cently it has drifted across the ocean
and is utilized by enemies of the Gov-
ernment in San Francisco as a sort of
campaign lie. When everything else
failed to show that the Government of
the Republic was not stable, its ene-
mies abroad submitted President Dole's
act in sending money to California as
an evidence of his lack of confidence.

A gentleman with some surplus cash
wanted to come to Honolulu and invest
it. He announced intention to his
friends and they at once tried to dis-
suade him. His story to a representa-
tive of the Advertiser is amusing.

"I wanted to come here," he said,
"and invest some money, but I was
scared out of it. I had heard the Gov-
ernment was not stable, and that an
overthrow might come at any time, but
I took that 'cum granum salis.' That
thing has been going the rounds too
long to have any weight with business
men but when I was informed that
even President Dole was sending his
money to California for security rather
than let it remain in Honolulu, I began
thinking there might be some reason
for leaving my capital in the United
States until I could investigate."

"Did you understand that the Presi-
dent was sending his money there on
deposit or for investment?"

"Banking was the word used, and
that was what staggered me. Any one
has the right to invest his money, and
however he pleases. It might seem
strange for a man with the foresight
the President is credited with having,
to put his money into six per cent in-
vestments in the United States, when
he could realize more by investing it
here. As I have said, it might cause a
little wonderment on my part, but I
cannot say it would deter me from com-
ing down here if I was inclined to in-
vest my money. No, there was nothing
said about the money being sent for in-
vestment, it is understood in San Fran-
cisco that it is on deposit there."

"Slathers of it, I suppose," ventured
the reporter. "Now, let me ask if you
ever heard that the President has a
brother in California who has a large
family of children? Have you ever
heard that the President has a small
orange grove at Riverside? No! Well,
I will tell you.

"You are probably not aware that
back in 1888 the sugar industry in
Hawaii was a big thing, men interest-
ed to sugar had more money than they
knew what to do with and this coun-
try was on the crest of a financial
wave of prosperity. Makaweli, Ka-
hulu and Ewa plantations were start-
ed so that men could get rid of their
surplus cash. President Dole was
then an associate justice of the su-
preme court at a salary that did not
trouble him to get rid of. Nor was it
large enough to permit him to become
a sugar baron.

"About this time there was a boom
in Southern California and a great
many people here were carried away
with the prospects of becoming rich
through the probable rise in real es-
tate there, thousands of dollars that
came to Honolulu men through sugar
investments went into land over there.
Mr. Dole was not one of the lucky men
who grew suddenly opulent through
sugar but he was human in his wish
to get in on the ground floor in Cali-
fornia land. The President's brother,
George a resident of Riverside, got in
on the boom and held his land. In
1891 the President bought a small
orange grove near Riverside and has
held it ever since. That is the extent
of the President's investments in the
United States.

"In addition to President Dole's ex-
penses, which are large and do not
leave much of a surplus for any kind
of investments he has for years been
assisting his brother at Riverside in
the education of his large family of
children. The President has no children
and has been a pleasure to him to
assist his brother in this way. Outside
of this expenditure and the conduct of
the orange grove which he bought in
1891 he has no investments outside of
the Hawaiian Islands.

If he had put his money there in
those days, when things were prospe-
rous and he had followed in the foot-
steps of ten out of every eleven men
who invested their money there, he
would probably be a very rich man
now. What he has done is to keep his
money in Hawaii and to let it grow
in the hands of the President. It is
to be seen there are no tips for him
to invest in here. One of the gentle-
men who invested in California land
to the extent of nearly a hundred thou-
sand dollars in 1889 told me the other
day that he would sell out at fifty cents

on the dollar if he could get it and in-
vest it in sugar stock. This gentle-
man told me of a man who put a great
many thousand dollars in California
land about the time of the boom who
is today working in Honolulu for a
hundred dollars a month.

"President Dole is familiar with
these cases and he knows a good thing
when he sees it. If he had money to
invest he would not send it to Califor-
nia. If he has money to bank there
are institutions here for the purpose.
Your story is not a new one. It was
old last year and the President was
spoken to about it. The denial you
get now is the one he gave then, and
in this respect what was good in 1895
holds good today. With the excep-
tion of the orange grove President
Dole's investments if he has any are
in Hawaii.

BY AUTHORITY.

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the
Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock
noon of Thursday, July 30th, 1896 for
the construction of a Road from Ma-
kena to Kula.

Plans and Specifications can be seen
at the Office of the Superintendent of
Public Works, and also at the Office
of the Sheriff of Maui.

The Minister does not bind himself
to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING.

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 7th, 1896
4347 1775-3t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IN-
STRUCTION—TEACHERS' EXAM-
INATIONS.

Examinations for teachers' certi-
ficates of both primary and grammar
grades will be held in the High School,
Honolulu, August 25th, 26th and 27th,
1896. Particulars as to conditions,
branches and certificates can be had by
applying to the Deputy Inspector of
Schools. All teachers in the employ of
the Department of Public Instruction
who have not valid certificates for the
coming school year are required to pre-
sent themselves for examination. This
does not apply to those teachers who
hold first class primary certificates or
their equivalents.

HENRY E. COOPER.

Minister of Public Instruction.
Honolulu, July 7th, 1896.
4347-3t 1775-2t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the fol-
lowing named lots in Ponahawai and
Olai, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at
auction at the office of E. D. Baldwin,
Hilo, Hawaii, on the 20th day of July,
1896, at 12 o'clock noon, under the
provisions of the Land Act 1895 for
Cash Freeholds.

Lot No.	Location.	Acres	Upset Price.
1.	Ponahawai	23	\$ 57.00
6.	Ponahawai	53	5 321.00
8.	Ponahawai	82	8 82.00
9.	Ponahawai	108	7 217.40
12.	Ponahawai	15	5 124.00
13.	Ponahawai	17	136.00
14.	Ponahawai	46	138.60
17.	Ponahawai	26.9	188.80
18.	Ponahawai	33.4	233.80
19.	Ponahawai	46.9	234.50
21.	Ponahawai	19.5	136.50
Portion of lot 6, Olai		25	250.00

No person will be allowed to pur-
chase more than one lot, and all pur-
chasers must have the qualifications
required of applicants under Part VII
of Land Act 1895.

One-fourth of purchase price is re-
quired immediately after the sale.

Particulars as to residence con-
ditions, cultivation, etc., may be obtained
at the office of the sub-agent of Public
Lands, Hilo, or at the office of Public
Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN.

Agent of Public Lands

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the fol-
lowing lots of Government land will
be open for application on or after
July 15, 1896, under the provisions of
the "Land Act 1895" for right of pur-
chase leases or cash freeholds.

Three lots of agricultural land, suit-
able for coffee culture in Kaupo, Maui.
Lot 1, containing 108 41-100 acres,
appraised value \$225.25

Lot 7, containing 3 8-10 acres;
appraised value, \$115.50.

Applications for the above lots will
be received at 9 o'clock a. m. of WED-
NESDAY, July 15th, at the office of the
Sub-Agent for the Fourth Land Dis-
trict, Paia, Maui.

Full particulars as to necessary
qualifications of applicants, method of
applying, etc., may be obtained from
the Sub Agent Mr. W. O. Aiken, Paia,
or at the Public Lands Office, Hono-
lulu.

J. F. BROWN.

Agent of Public Lands



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

ON MOLOKAI AND AT HANA, MAUI.

Crowds Joined in Celebrating Republic's Anniversary.

BASEBALL AND SHOOTING MATCH.

Greased Pig, Horse Races and all the Features of an Old Time—Lelimaunua Down the Lelimaunua—Lima and Dance—Prizes at Shooting Match.

HALAWA (Molokai), July 9.—The second anniversary of the existence of the Hawaiian Republic was celebrated by the residents of Molokai in real grand style. Halawa was the center of attraction. During the early part of the day people from twenty miles around—from Halawa on the extreme north and from Kaunakakai on the other end—began assembling at Ualapue. Natives of both sexes and all ages turned out to enjoy a real good time. The grounds were literally covered with human beings on horseback. No less than three hundred horses, mules and jackasses of all kinds, lean and fat, graced the grounds.

The first event on the program was a base ball match between the Lelimaunua and the Lelimaunua nines. Both teams were from Kamalo and had uniforms of gay colors.

The game began a little before 10 o'clock. The most disinterested persons were chosen umpires, for in truth they had traveled twenty miles from Halawa to umpire the game. The decisions of Messrs. Nakaleka and Keola, though their rulings were not quite up to date, were respected by the players. After nearly three hours of hard playing the Lelimaunua were declared winners, the score being: Lelimaunua, 10; Lelimaunua, 8. No ill feelings were noticed.

At noon the horse races commenced. The Kaunakakai cowboys had brought with them three of their best horses, and expected to sweep everything on the race course. Their horses were of medium size and were termed "Kaunakakai deerhounds."

The first race was between McCorriston's horse, "Why Not," and the "Kaunakakai deerhound "Spark." These two horses started well together, but when they had gone about one hundred yards the Kaunakakai horse took a fancy to hurdling, and so turned aside and jumped over a three-foot stone fence. The rider, a native lad of but a dozen summers, was thrown on the ground and the horse ran furiously into the sea. The boy was picked up and taken over to Dr. Mouritz, who attended to his wounds. The forehead of the boy was badly cut, but not seriously. The horse was caught after much trouble and another boy was obtained and lashed on to the animal's back without a saddle.

The horses were started again with the new and inexperienced rider. The course was three-quarters of a mile. McCorriston's "Why Not" won by a length. Purse, \$10. The new rider was blamed for losing the race.

The next event was a race between two Kamalo horses and one from Kaunakakai. The Kaunakakai steed won the race. Purse, \$7.

The last and most exciting event of the day was a quarter-mile dash between "Why Not" and an exceedingly small horse from Kaunakakai. The latter looked almost a colt alongside of "Why Not," but appearances are very deceiving. "Why Not" gained a length at the start, and at half the distance the horses were tied; but at the last half the Kaunakakai hound increased his speed and passed the goal two lengths ahead, amid loud cheers and wild exclamations. The spectators went wild, and for several minutes enthusiasm knew no bounds. Purse, \$5.

At the close of the races, the large assembly numbering several hundred, repaired to the spacious grounds of Mr. Hauka, a well to do native of the place. Here a large lanai was erected and beneath it fair maidens and lovely youths of Molokai danced to the music of an old out-of-tune accordion. Native music would have answered the purpose much better.

Within the main house Mr. and Mrs. Hauka entertained a select few to a well laid out luau. The elite of Kamalo were here in goodly numbers. A second table was laid out well laden with eatables of all kinds, and the vast multitude were invited to partake of the many good things. All responded to the call and a rush ensued. However, all were well supplied and all were satisfied. The host and hostess attended to the wants of their guests in a most highly pleasing and satisfactory manner.

After the luau dancing was kept up until midnight. The scene was very orderly; no drinks, and only two policemen were present.

Messrs. J. F. Brown and F. R. Day and their servants spent their fourth of July at Mouna Pili, the beautiful hill situated at the head of Halawa Bay. A number of the party fell into the stream and were rescued by the on-lookers. The event provided the chief amusement for the party. It was a gala day with them nevertheless.

Halawa natives are a lot of hardy, sturdy, industrious fellows. From early morn till evening they are at work, either in their patches, bakara bare or pounding pot in their primary method of pounding taro with stones on a large flat board. They say native made poi is only school boys who have learned for their summer vacation to do it at work.

Halawa people are supposed to have five hundred families of 25 persons each, every week now to the upper section of the valley. The balance of the population is in the

bundles are supplied by Waialua people. Mrs. Paehale and Kane are the largest shippers of poi from here.

Mr. Paehale has a banana grove here of the variety known as Moa. They are fine large ones, and perhaps twice as large as the specimen exhibited by Mr. Chester Doyle. I have sent some to H. E. McIntyre Bros., but they are of medium size, large ones are not ripe yet.

HOW HANA CELEBRATED.

Good Shooting Match and Other Sports.

HANA, (Maui), July 9.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here in a very enjoyable manner. The day was begun by a salute of 13 anvils at sunrise, and in the forenoon a series of shooting contests was participated in by some of the residents of the district. The prizes were presented by K. S. Gjerdum, the popular manager of Hana Plantation, and distributed to the winners by the Misses Reuter, Sommerfeld and Sorenson. In the afternoon a series of sports suitable for the day was taken part in by many. Below is a distribution of the celebration:

FIRST SHOOTING MATCH.

200 yards Rifle, off hand, Blount Military Target.

First Prize, Gold Medal, won by H. C. Ovenden, score 41.

Second Prize, Silver Medal, won by R. Strauch, score 39.

Third Prize, Silver Match Safe, won by N. Omsted, score 35.

Fourth Prize, Pair of Baby Slippers, won by Dr. McGettigan, score 37.

SECOND SHOOTING MATCH.

100 yards, 22 calibre Rifle, Blount Military Target reduced to one-half size.

First Prize, Pocket Flask, won by C. Tuck, score 39.

Second Prize, Gold Link Cuff Buttons, won by P. McLane, score 38.

Third Prize, Bottle of Champagne, won by H. C. Ovenden, score 38.

Fourth Prize, Baby Hood, won by Dr. McGettigan, score 37.

THIRD SHOOTING MATCH.

50 yards, Pistol or Revolver, off hand, Standard American Target.

First Prize, Gold Enamelled Scarf Pin, won by H. C. Ovenden, score 87.

Second Prize, Box of Cigars, won by C. Tuck, score 80.

Third Prize, Shaving Glass, won by P. McLane, score 80.

After this match was over, and the prizes all distributed, everybody adjourned to the luncheon shed, where a plentiful repast was served by some of the Hana belles, and the afternoon sports were then opened by the arrival on the scene of a procession of antiquities and horrors, mounted upon donkeys. After that came a donkey race, greasy pole, three-legged race, high jump, tug of war, two egg races, a running race and a sack race. The day was closed by a few horse races, and everyone dispersed after a most enjoyable day.

CAUGHT WITH OPIUM.

Custom House Officers Search Chinese Passengers From Kahului

A Hint of Opium in the Soles of shoes. Owner Arrested and Taken to the Police Station.

The custom house officers have made a start toward bagging opium, and if they keep up the record of Sunday they will have quite a collection of the slippery stuff, as well as the owners of the same.

When the Claudine came in early on Sunday morning Captain Elvin and Guard Kanuwa were on the wharf, waiting to search the Chinese passengers from Kahului.

One of the number came down the gang plank with two baskets of clothes and other articles, and was allowed to pass on. Next to him came another Chinaman with two small trunks on a stick placed across his shoulders. These were put down on the wharf and the officers got to work.

Kanuwa came across ten pairs of thick soled Chinese shoes in one of these trunks, and after thoroughly examining them came to the conclusion that they contained opium, which was found to be the case when one of the shoes was ripped open. Out of the ten pairs, six shoes were found, each with a half-pound tin of opium neatly stowed away in the sole. The owner was arrested and taken to the station house, where he now awaits trial.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nununu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 104.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, in Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and R. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. PEGIL BROWN, Administrator of the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. MCINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executrix under the will of said J. S. Walker, TA LULA LUCKY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor, and WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER M. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceeding.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Alifanai Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 28th, at 12 o'clock Noon, and sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located, makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mililani and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Mililani street 261 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; the street 242.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 322.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 169,125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keaweama to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 302.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana 1, L. C. A. 8516 and in Royal Patent 3566, L. C. A. 6428 B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folio 165-167.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folio 450-452.

(2) Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Kalelelanani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 15th, 1881, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kia Nahaolelua to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 82, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8519 B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1195.

(3) Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Paawai, containing 5897 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7083, and in deed from L. Haalei-a, Liber 16, folios 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Keahakapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1897, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.8 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelehu and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliama Paahoa and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 3861, containing 52 7-10 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by "Pupai," by deed dated April 24, 1894, recorded in Liber 20, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1895, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10138, containing 72-100 acres, conveyed by Kalo to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1895, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1897, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4799 conveyed by Keaweama and Wale to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 398.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1878, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 363, to Kaina conveyed by K. Kaina, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1885, recorded in Liber 95, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai, which the said W. M. Gibson seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1887, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 107 from the Hawaiian Government of Punaui containing 9078 acres, and of Kanae, containing 8291 acres, expiring January 1, 1910, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 108 of Kealia, Aiea, Punaui, and Kanae, containing 8291 acres, expiring June 25, 1908, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kanae, containing 7900 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$200, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August, 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows:

The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson deposited on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kia Nahaolelua to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$600, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 108, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.

The land of Kaula on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property without charge.

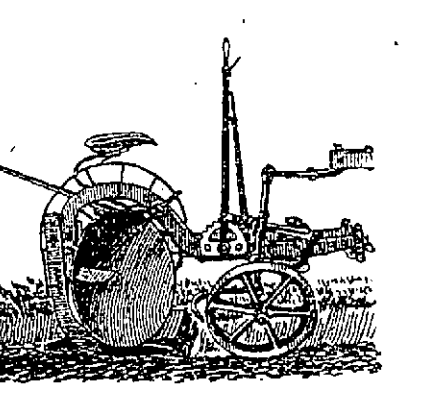
All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver.

Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.

Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.



The Secretary Disc Plow is already an established success. A supply is expected at an early day, as also Rice Plows, Breakers, etc., manufactured especially for this country.

THE VACUUM OILS

The best Lubricants manufactured.

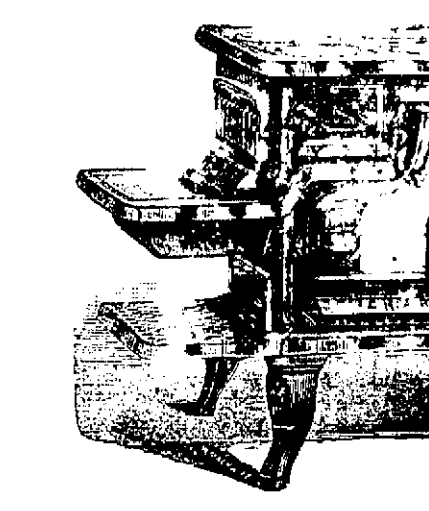
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JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

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What Come? New Goods by every Steamer, crisp and fresh from the factory, purchased for spot cash, by experienced buyers and personally selected.

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What Now? Wide awake buyers make their purchases where they get the best treatment and the best and largest stock to select from. Fine goods for a little money.

What Next? It is a broad gauge policy in all things that make

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

Successful Above All Others.

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Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

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WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scaly Sores, Cures Glanders on the Face, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DYE COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

PACIFIC HARDWARE Co.

Limited.

Agents for DEERE & Co.

The largest Plow manufacturers in the world.

The "Secretary" Disc Plow



The Secretary Disc Plow is already an established success. A supply is expected at an early day, as also Rice Plows, Breakers, etc., manufactured especially for this country.

THE VACUUM OILS

The best Lubricants manufactured.

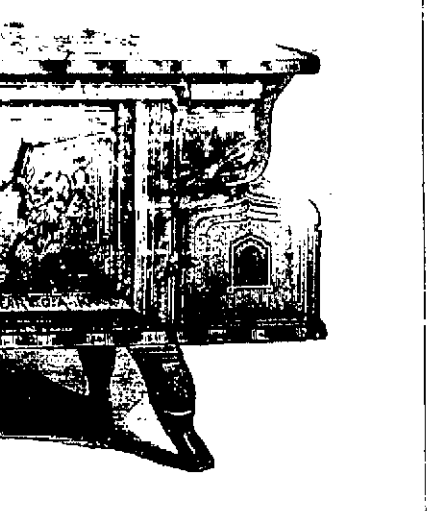
Picture Mouldings

The latest patterns just received from the factory.

Slack & Brownlow's Filters

Twenty years' experience has failed to produce so good a water purifier

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

Still They Come

— AND —

Still They Go.

What Come? New Goods by every Steamer, crisp and fresh from the factory, purchased for spot cash, by experienced buyers and personally selected.

What Go? Our Boots and Shoes from Niihau to Hawaii by every steamer, all over, everywhere.

What Now? Wide awake buyers make their purchases where they get the best treatment and the best and largest stock to select from. Fine goods for a little money.

What Next? It is a broad gauge policy in all things that make

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

Successful Above All Others.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about September 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co.,

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ESTABLISHED 1860.

The standard pen among expert and careful writers in the United States and Canada.

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Sold by all Stationers in the Hawaiian Islands.

PROPRIETORS SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY.

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Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand!

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvases always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

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DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Linens.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Verrins and Cashmires, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvestes, S. eave Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mohair, Meltons, Serge, Kammingens, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carriers, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebest & Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Co. rated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 24) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fish Bars.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Pump-hous and Corks.

Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

It is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and all the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DYE COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1709

WHAT KAU FOLKS SAY.

Pithy Notes from a Kind Friend in the "Rainless" District.

All About Pele and Her Present Nap, as Well as Other Notes of General Interest.

The following items were received in a letter from a Pahala, Kau, correspondent yesterday:

"Monday, July 6—About three quarters of an inch of rain fell here yesterday, and the planters and ranchers are smiling benignly in consequence. The rain was badly needed.

"Wednesday, July 8—Steamer Kauai arrived at 3 p. m. She will take sugar at Honoapua and return to Honolulu on Saturday.

"Three tourists, nicely browned, arrived by the W. G. Hall. They will take in the Volcano and Dolloway.

"The forest fires at Kapapala and vicinity were partially put out by heavy rains on Monday. The buds are beginning to come out again on the burned forest trees, and the crows are singing another song.

"T. Wilburton, of Finney's directory, is expected in Kau on Sunday. The people are thinking of forming a Mutual Protective Union for the time being.

"Hutchinson plantation has made about 7,000 bags of sugar since the last trip of the Hall, and the Chinese band played on during the rain.

"Dolloway is going up to the volcano, and thinks he will come back flush. He will take no matches along, as he thinks to play the old trick of lighting his pipe through a hole in the ground.

"Punaluu is still here, for which fact everyone is thankful. A certain Englishman took a large part of it away on his shoes on two trips ago of the Hall, but this is gradually being restored to us by the action of the waves."

OVER THE TEACUPS.

It is the season for the flitting of tired teachers and restless pupils. At our wharves we see them starting to wing their flight across the blue Pacific or the troublous inter-island channels, which they brave in search of rest. When we have flung after them our last leis and waved our last farewells to the steamers that bear our friends, we turn our faces mauka, and let our horses homeward plod their weary way. As for us we sit back and with knitted brows wonder why the children are so tasked, why the teachers are so worn. Is it stern necessity or is it poor management that exacts its yearly tribute of broken-down forces from our teachers and scholars? Let us consider the case of the teachers. Perhaps the Class in Child Study next year will tell us how the children can be educated with less wear and tear on their bodies.

First of all, I call in our convenient scape-goat, the climate. Many of our teachers are imported from the States where the yearly tonic of frost enables them to maintain a good average of vigor in spite of the excessive strain of teaching. Here on the contrary, where they "need to live two years to become acclimatized, and every second year need to go and recuperate in colder climates," they cannot indulge in the same intensity of work without serious consequences. Our climate is beautiful. It insists upon being appreciated. If the earnest teacher who comes here expects to teach with the same fine disregard of weather she felt at home, she will find heaven and earth conspiring against her. The very air is freighted with indolence. A strange lassitude beunms her will. A severe routine can only be maintained by struggling, and it is the struggle that kills.

If in school matters the powers that be would consider the climate, and what it will allow in the long run, our educational boards would less often appear Egyptian taskmasters. Alas! school boards also feel the pressure. So like the pyramid-builders, they keep to the good old way, wearing out each set of workers in about three years, then scouring other countries for more victims.

Especially is this the case with our boarding schools. One is aptly termed the "Lady-killer." It grants to its teacher-slaves a daily diet of eight hours or more of arduous responsibility—teaching, dormitory duty and general superintendence. It adds weekly dissipation of study-hour and housecleaning oversight, and throws in a few tidbits extra, like escorting pupils to Church, Sunday School or Prayer-meeting. The whole banquet of work is crowned by one or more weeks of vacation duty, a dainty even more indigestible than any yet offered to palates already jaded.

One way of varying this diet might be to relieve the teachers of their policeman duty by introducing into all work the spirit of the honor examinations of Princetown and Cornell, working towards the goal of independence. Our teachers sometimes wonder how much we trade on their missionary spirit, and how much overwork the aforesaid "spirit" implies. Not long since, a certain school in Honolulu adopted the college system of marks, vastly more rational than the 92.97 per cent. method. Yet it is a fact that this new way of marking was hotly denounced by some on the ground that it made the teachers' work easier!

Many applicants for positions in our Hawaiian schools do not realize their demands that will be made upon their strength. A month's work often proves far more severe than the imagination had promised. It would be well for those engaging teachers to dwell insistently upon the hardship of the work and the peculiarity of our climate, in order to discourage those in poor health. Even teachers with good mental and physical equipment find besides their school work other conflicting demands. Some social recreation is needful for their best service and church work offers delightful affiliations. Let such be warned. The triple alliance of school, church and society is like its prototype, a vexatious friend.

There are of course of some teachers who do not have a sufficient margin in their education. Training is cost-

ly. Free opportunities do not cover special study in the higher departments of learning. The salaries paid are too trifling to induce costly preparation for drawing them; and so year after year the pressure of necessity compels hundreds of unprepared teachers to march in the rank and file of young America's instructors and ours. It means teachers but little ahead of their pupils. It means work and worry, often failure in teaching.

Sometime, however, little Hawaii will follow the wise example of Germany and provide liberal instruction in our normal schools. Sometime candidates will pass comprehensive examinations before they are admitted to the bar of teachers. Sometime the teachers' certificate will represent thorough training at the expense of the State. Sometime educational appropriations will be doubled, when we realize that thus we save expense in prisons, workhouses and reformatories. Sometime the head, heart and hand of every child in our land will be trained by benignant Hawaii.

To quote General Armstrong, much of the educational work now done is "hospital work, but it must be done." In honor's name let it not be at such terrible cost to our teachers!

SIBYL.

A WEEK IN SOCIETY.

The usual ladies' day was held at the Pacific Tennis Club Wednesday afternoon, with Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Miss Paris, Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dodge, Miss Kitchen and a number of others present.

Mr. and Mrs. Suhr gave a party to the Pall on Sunday, to which were invited some twenty-four of the officers of the S. M. S. Saida. Luncheon was served at the house, with the Kavalahau Club present to furnish the music.

On Saturday a number of the Mexican and Austrian officers took in the Lucas luau at Niu, in company with some of their friends. They appreciated to the full the novelty of the feast, and did not hesitate to dip their fingers into the poi bowl.

A dinner for officers of the S. M. S. Saida was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Suhr, Nuuanu, Thursday evening. The table was beautifully decorated with red carnations in profusion. Those present were Misses Kate McGrew, Harforth, Grace Robertson, Grau, Lieutenants Moutonne, Suzich, Dr. Noble of the Saida and Messrs. Schultze and A. Isenberg.

Bright and early Friday a party to the Pall was given by Mr. and Mrs. Renjes, with Mrs. Neumann, Mrs. Suhr, Misses Flueckler, Grau, Agnes Walker, Belle Walker, Emily Ladd, Admiral Monasterio, Captain Miguel Pozo, Lieutenants Baez and Gonzales and F. A. Schaefer present. Upon returning a luncheon was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Renjes, Nuuanu.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann entertained Admiral Monasterio and officers of the Zaragoza at a dinner Thursday evening. Pink carnations, white silver holders and bon bons were the decorations of the table. Those present, besides the admiral, were Mr. and Mrs. Renjes, Misses Flueckler, Kate Cornwell, Kulamann Ward, Captain Pozo, Dr. Glass, three midshipmen of the Zaragoza, and Mr. H. Focke.

Consul and Mrs. Renjes gave a dinner for the admiral and officers of the Zaragoza, Monday evening. There were present Mrs. Neumann, Misses Flueckler, Kate McGrew, May Atkinson, Zoe Atkinson, Grace Robertson, Agnes Walker, Admiral Monasterio, Captain Miguel Pozo, Lieutenants Baez and Gonzales, Paymaster Lisandro Rocherol, Chief Engineer George E. Coward, F. A. Schaefer, E. Suhr and H. Focke.

With the arrival of the Mexican corvette Zaragoza in port Honolulu society may be said to have taken a new lease of life, which it is to be hoped will not die an ignominious death when the gay cavaliers from Mexico are out on the ocean blue, speeding away toward Japan, the beginning of which event has been postponed from today until some time Sunday. The past week has been devoted almost entirely to the entertainment of the Mexican guests, and below will be found some of the principal events given in honor of Admiral Monasterio and others of the Zaragoza.

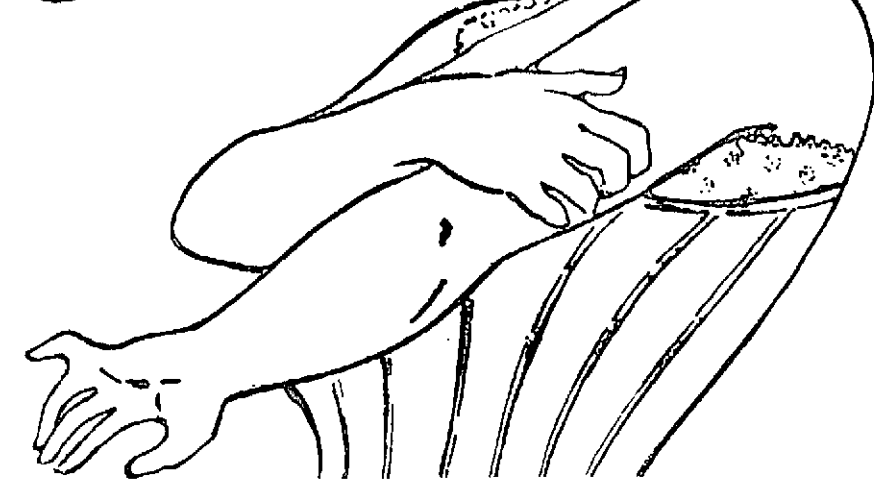
The most successful reception that has ever been given aboard the U. S. S. Adams was held yesterday afternoon, when the ship was one mass of beautiful decorations in flags and bunting. The officers made each and every one of their guests feel perfectly at home, and by their actions brought to them the fact that they were present for the purpose of having a good time. This spirit was communicated to every one, and hence the most successful afternoon spent aboard. The Kawaihau Club was present and furnished the music for the dance. Among those present were Captain Miguel Pozo and officers of the Mexican corvette Zaragoza, officers of the S. M. S. Saida, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney M. Ballou, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Shortridge, Mr. and Mrs. Williams of San Francisco, Judge and Mrs. Frear, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Spencer, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Misses Kate McGrew, Clara Fuller, Sadie Carter, Kulamann Ward, Nellie Kitchen, Belle Carter, King (2), Schmidt, Afong (3), Shortridge, Anderson, Grace, Campbell, Harriet Lewers, Messrs. Tarn McGrew, Oscar Herold, Vettleson, Afong, Carter and a large number of others.

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the very best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints. Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

DISTRESSING IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY

Citicura



To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chais, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484 MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial = Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

Gents' Furnishing Goods

—AT—

COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Careful Furnishers

Residing on the Islands, from Nihoa to Hawaii, are coming to depend upon this

Upholstery Department

Of ours, and the gentlemanly artist who designs and executes the dainty bits of decoration, as well as the more solid business of

MATTRESS MAKING.

We are prepared to take your NEW HOUSE in hand and turn it over to you a

THING

— OF —

BEAUTY.

from end to end.

The cost will be as YOU SAY, but not a penny too much.

Is there FURNITURE to

REUPHOLSTER

The time to have it done cheapest is now. Tapes, trices, Damasks, Velvets, Cretonnes are cheap enough and every advantage is thrown in your way.

There's nothing in the Upholstery Line we cannot do; nothing we cannot do to please you, whether it be building a Portiere Couch or varnishing a chair.

Suppose you try us.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

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This college instructs in Short-hand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

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MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

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Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Killed immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears the Government Stamp; the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1s. 4d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY, and Life Insurance Company of Germany

Scottish Union and National Union.

1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 19

DID IT BELONG TO THE NORMA?

Portion of the Log of the Lucia Suggests It.

CAPTAIN MACAULEY FOUND IT.

Dope That Washed Ashore Believed to be a Portion of Norma's Cargo. Shock to the Bay Provokes to be a Boy—The Buoy Has Disappeared.

The finding of opium this in Lahaina bay is a vindication of the work done by the Lucia to the extent that the information furnished the Government, on which the revenue steamer was sent out, was correct.

On that expedition, quite late one afternoon, Captain Macauley and Port Surveyor Sanders were out in small boats trawling the bay. Suddenly Captain Macauley felt his trawl strike something at the bottom of the bay. The trawling ceased and a native diver was sent down, but he remained but a moment. Coming back to the surface of the water, he reported that there was a shark lying on the bottom, and he was afraid to stay down. The captain said it was preposterous, and gave him instructions to go down again, and handed him a knife to protect himself with in case he was attacked.

When the diver came up the second time he reported a box, instead of a shark, at the bottom.

The captain shouted to Sanders that he had found the opium, but Sanders was so busy watching his own boat, which was being blown to leeward, that he did not pay much attention to Macauley. The latter fixed a buoy to his trawl, intending to continue his search the next morning, as it had grown too dark to do anything further that night.

With the drifting or blowing of Sanders' boat his trawl pulled Macauley's buoy out of position, how far he could not determine, but when he went to look for it next day it was away from the box. Before he could search further orders were received to return home.

The matter was reported to Captain Andrews on Maui, but he considered the tale too fishy to give it much credence. At all events, the opium was not heard of again until portions of it washed up on the Maui beach a few days ago.

The scheme for hunting for the opium that trip was one of Deputy Collector McStocker's, and he believes that if the Lucia had not been taken out of commission when she was the great bulk of the opium that is said to have been thrown overboard from the Norma would have been found by the Government agents.

Docked at Boston.

BOSTON, June 27.—After leaving at sea for 26 days, the American bark Edward May, from New York to Honolulu, reached here yesterday. She sprung a leak on June 1 in latitude 39 N., longitude 63 W., which steadily increased until the bark made several inches of water per hour. On June 7 it was decided to put the vessel about and bear away for Boston, where both the vessel and cargo are owned. Upon being surveyed a leak found above the load line in topsides. Surveyors recommended the vessel careened and three strips of metal removed to repair leak, after receiving repairs she will proceed on her voyage to Honolulu.

San Francisco Shipping.

The following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from ports on these islands: June 25—Brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, 22 days from Honolulu. June 26—Bark Annie Johnson, Matson, 27 days from Hilo. June 27—British steamer Gaelic, Pearne, 7 days from Honolulu. June 28—Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch, Drew, 23 days from Honolulu. June 29—Schooner Aloha, 24 days from Honolulu; schooner Jennie Wand, Christiansen, 21 days from Kahului. June 30—Bark Alden Besse, Potter, 35 days from Honolulu. July 1—U. S. S. Charleston, Coffin, 8 days from Honolulu; schooner John G. North, Rasmussen, 21 days from Honolulu.

From the South Seas.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The Tropic Bird brings news to the effect that there is great suffering among the inhabitants of the Marquesas Islands, owing to the ravages of a kind of leprosy known to the natives as "Pai." Over a third of the entire population has been stricken down with this affliction, and in consequence business there is practically at a standstill. The sufferers become utterly helpless and die lingering deaths.

Sea Water Made Palatable.

It is now claimed that sea water can be converted into a pleasant, wholesome and palatable drink by electric acid, which precipitates chloride of sodium. Instead of unpalatable apparatus for use at sea, a bottle of electric acid should be made a part of every wrecked mariner's outfit.

Troquois in a Collision.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The bark Powell, which cleared for the coast for Charleston, S. C., was captured by the ship Troquois of Baltimore. The Troquois, out from New York, captured the Powell off the coast of the Water's edge.

Looking for Sea Dots.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—One of the most agreeable sea battles of the summer is now being fought by the U. S. S. Commodore in Chief of the Pacific.

tion, where Admiral Beardslee is on duty. The Admiral's two years' tour of duty on the station will have expired in August, and he has asked for another year's duty in command of the fleet. This is likely to be refused, owing to the large number of officers who are anxious for sea duty, and who are entitled to some such command by virtue of their rank and services ashore. In the list of those who want the place are Commodore J. A. Howell of League Island Navy Yard, and Commodore George Dewey. Howell was formerly in charge of the ordnance shops in this city. Dewey was formerly Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and is now at the head of the Board of Inspection.

TRANSATLANTIC RACING.

The Lucia Breaks the Record for 24 Hours Sailing.

NEW YORK, June 26.—There was much excitement among the passengers on the steamers St. Paul and Lucia on their inward trips just completed. The Cunarder first sighted the flyer of the American line ahead of her at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. It was not until 6:20 o'clock this morning that the mighty Britisher worked her way abreast of the Yankee, and the Lucia had not left quarantine before the St. Paul was boarded by the health officer. Passengers on the Lucia were outspoken in praise of the St. Paul and spoke high praise of her performance. The Lucia beat her own best record for 24 hours run of 560 knots by rolling off 562 knots from noon yesterday until noon today. The best days of the run was made during the last period and was 549 knots. Her best previous performance was 522 knots, made on May 15. Her average speed this trip was 20.44 knots per hour, as against 20.82 knots last trip.

Wreck of the Scottish Dales. SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 28.—The British ship Scottish Dales, Captain McCarthy, from Tacoma, April 28th, for Port Pirie, has been totally wrecked near Vaitoa. All the crew landed at Suva. The Scottish Dales was a double-decked ship of nearly 2,000 tons register. She sailed from Liverpool and was owned by W. H. Ross & Co.

WHALING WITH LIVE WIRES

A Captain Who Will Load the Harpoon With 10,000 Volts.

Now it is proposed to fit out a whaling vessel with a dynamo and kill whales by a current of electricity sent through the harpoon. The salt had so much faith in his scheme that he has engaged an electrician to build a dynamo that would generate an alternating current of 10,000 volts. That dynamo he will have rigged up in his ship, and then he will sail away to the north to capture the whale in a fin-de-siecle manner.

Captain Charles W. Hershell, of Halifax, owner and commander of the whaling ship Rosalie, is the man who intends to wipe out the customs and traditions of the whaling industry with a small wire and a large dynamo.

As to the method of application, the captain explained it to a New York writer as follows:

"I am going to place the dynamo on the whaler and not put it in operation until the whaling grounds are reached. On board I will have a big reel of heavily insulated wire.

"The reel will be placed in the smaller boat, in which we go out to meet the whale. We shall have several thousand feet of wire on the reel. One end will be connected with the dynamo. At the other end, which will be in the smaller boat, will be a hard rubber stick about four feet in length. The wire will run through that stick, so that it may be handled easily and safely.

"At the end of the stick will be attached a piece of metal twenty-four inches long and one inch in diameter. The point of that needle will be sharp, so as to penetrate the flesh of the whale easily.

"The hard rubber stick and the big needle will be used just as we use the harpoon today. When near the big fish, as near as we can get in the old way, the harpooner will throw the electric bar.

"At the time there will be a current of 10,000 volts running through the wire. When the point of the needle strikes the whale a current connection will be formed with the dynamo and the whale will get the full shock of the high voltage and will be dead in the fraction of a second."—Ex.

BORN.

WOOD.—In Honolulu, July 12, 1896, to the wife of Arthur B. Wood, a son.

WHARF AND WAVE.

AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, July 13, 10 p. m.—The weather is cloudy; wind, light N.

The C. A. S. S. Mowera is due here from Vancouver and Victoria on Thursday, July 16.

The ship Tillie E. Starbuck will sail for New York with a full cargo of sugar on or about July 20th.

After taking on coal and discharging what freight she had for this port, the China continued on her trip to San Francisco at 6 p. m.

The American schooner H. C. Wright instead of the barkentine Amelia sailed for Mahukona yesterday morning. The Amelia is still discharging lumber at Alden & Robinson's wharf and when she does sail, will go directly to the Sound.

The Mexican corvette Zaragoza, Miguel Pozo, commander, sailed for Yokohama at about 5 a. m. yesterday. As she was steaming out of the harbor the U. S. S. Adams captured her by means of the International Code. Wish you a pleasant voyage.

The American schooner Captain M. J. Johnson, Captain M. J. Johnson, sailed for Honolulu yesterday morning. She was captured by the U. S. S. Adams at about 5 a. m. yesterday. As she was steaming out of the harbor the U. S. S. Adams captured her by means of the International Code. Wish you a pleasant voyage.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Barom.	Therm.	Wind	Clouds	Moist.
7:30 a.m.	77	SE 5	0	80
9:30 a.m.	79	SE 5	0	80
11:30 a.m.	81	SE 5	0	80
1:30 p.m.	82	SE 5	0	80
3:30 p.m.	83	SE 5	0	80
5:30 p.m.	82	SE 5	0	80
7:30 p.m.	81	SE 5	0	80
9:30 p.m.	80	SE 5	0	80
11:30 p.m.	79	SE 5	0	80

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun	Moon
Mon	5:50 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	6:45 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
Tues	6:36 a.m.	1:05 p.m.	7:36 a.m.	10:22 a.m.
Wed	7:24 a.m.	2:15 p.m.	8:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Thurs	8:14 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	9:27 a.m.	12:41 p.m.
Friday	9:06 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	10:27 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
Sat	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:30 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
Sun	10:56 a.m.	7:15 p.m.	12:36 p.m.	4:09 p.m.
Mon	11:54 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	1:44 p.m.	5:15 a.m.

First quarter of moon July 17th at 5 h. 35 min. a.m.

Full moon July 22nd at 11 h. 35 min. a.m.

Setting and rising times of sun and moon given in Standard Time.

The times of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the Pacific in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each port should be added.

Standard Time whole sounds at 121:05 (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 30m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from	Due.
Bk Kociusko, NewcastleDue
C. A. S. S. Mowera, VancouverJuly 16
O. S. S. Australia, San Fran.July 17
O. S. S. City of Peking, S. F.July 18
O. S. S. Mariposa, San Fran.July 30

VESSELS IN PORT.

Vessels	From
U. S. S. Adams, Watson	Lahaina.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Haw. schr Norma, Rosehill, Kusale, Gilbert Islands.
Haw. bk Mauna Ala, Smith, Newcastle.
Am. schr Transit, Jorgensen, San F.
Am. bk Highland Light, Hughes, Newcastle.
Am. ship Tillie E. Starbuck, Curtis, Astoria.
Am. bk Martha Davis, Soule, S. F.
Am. bkne Amelia, Ward, Eureka.
Am. schr General McPherson, Carter, Ensenada, Mexico.

ARRIVALS.

	Friday, July 10.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.	
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.	
Am. schr. General McPherson, Carter from Ensenada, Mexico.	

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr Waiatale, Gregory, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, July 12.

Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, from Kapaa.
Stmr Kilaua Hou, Everett, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii.	Monday, July 13.
R. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from Yokohama and Hong Kong.	

DEPARTURES.

Friday, July 10.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Pearne, for China and Japan.

Stmr Kaena, Parker, for Waimanalo.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Am. schr Helen N. Kimball, Helligsen, for Kahului.

S. M. S. Saida, Conrad Spieler, for Yokohama.	Saturday, July 11.
Am. bk Matilda, Swenson, for Port Blakely.	
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Waimanalo and Kebeha.	
	Sunday, July 12.

Mexican corvette Zaragoza, Miguel Pozo, for Yokohama.
Monday, July 13.
Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Am. schr H. C. Wright, Olsen, for Kahului.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Waiatale, Gregory, for Lahaina and Hamakua ports, at 9 a. m.

Stmr. Iwalani, Smythe, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m. (Mikahala route).

PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Ke A Hou, July 10: L. E. Axtell, P. A. Dias and 15 on deck.

From Ensenada, Mexico, per sch General McPherson, July 10: Mrs. Carter and 15 on board.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, July 10: Judge A. W.

Carter, A. Herbert, J. K. Miller, Jas. McAndrews, Geo. McDougall, Miss Annie Doherty, Miss Maggie Doherty, Miss Lydia Pail, Miss Louisa Burgess, Mrs. Fred. Carter and child, Mrs. Brumner, Mrs. Akana, Chong Hing and wife, Akana and son, Akima and wife and 16 on deck.

From Hawaii, per stmr Waiatale, July 11: Miss Nellie Richard, Miss May Waite, E. P. Dole, H. K. Hitchcock, J. K. Kahookoo and 1 deck passenger.

From Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, July 12: W. H. Cornwell, Mrs. C. F. Linder, Miss B. Sommerfield, Miss N. Crook, Mr. Scrimger, F. M. Husted, J. Campbell, T. P. Harris, Jno. Richardson, Miss R. Panul, Miss L. Taylor, Miss J. Cornwell, H. Vida and wife, E. B. Friel, Miss E. Wilcox, Miss M. Wilcox, Mrs. Abbott, J. S. McCandless, Hop Yune, Ah Wah, Apana and 58 deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Iwalani, July 12: Miss H. C. Grandall, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fassel, F. L. Waldron, Mrs. L. Paulo, E. L. Roeder, Mrs. Gonsalves, Mrs. Sturgeon, Miss Clymer, Mr. Lyman, R. H. Worrall, Mr. Ruggs, S. Heva, Hing Chong, I. Broadstreet, B. Brightwell and 53 on deck.

From China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. China, July 13: Through: Dr. W. F. Arnold, U. S. N., Lieut. A. Boutakoff, I. R. N., Mr. W. A. Collins, Mr. Cheong Shu Chong, Mr. W. D. Van Eck, Miss H. E. Fraser and maid, Dr. S. G. Hill, Capt. Lancaster, Mr. P. Landolt, Mr. Learned, Mr. S. Maass, Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. W. R. Matteson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mundy, Mr. Shu Nemoto, Mr. H. Ogilvie, Mr. Eugene Pras, Mr. A. M. Reid, Mrs. G. H. Stafford, Mrs. Alexander Sharp and son, Mrs. H. Stone, Mrs. Thornton, Miss Thornton, Lieut. S. Takaoff, I. R. N., Miss L. Lewis, Mr. T. Kusakado.

DEPARTURES.

For China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, July 10—G. E. Boardman, Matsumura and Watanabe.

For Port Blakely, per bk Matilda, July 11—Miss Berry, Mrs. Burnham, Grace Evans, Arthur Evans.

For San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. China, July 13—James B. Castle, E. H. Brammell and G. Reith.

IMPORTS.

From Eureka, per schr H. C. Wright, July 6—326,062 ft. R. W. lumber and 354,250 shingles for Wilder & Co.

From Ensenada, Mex., per schr General McPherson, July 10—133 tons guano consigned to Castle & Cooke.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bkne S. G. Wilder, July 6—15,895 bags sugar weighing 1,970,361 lbs., valued at \$61,370.14 and shipped as follows: 8173 bags by C. Brewer & Co. and 4732 bags by Castle & Cooke & Welch & Co.; 1405 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. and 1860 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams Dimond & Co.; also 150 bags coffee valued at \$2,798.84 and 25 bales wool valued at \$624.84. Total value of cargo, \$64,792.84.

For Kahului, per schr Helen N. Kimball, July 10—2000 posts and 100,000 shingles in transit for Kahului.

Water Right Notice.

Proper application having been made to me by Kahalepaakali (w), of Honolulu, Oahu, for adjudication of her water rights in the "Auwai o Pauhala," drawing water from Manoa stream; therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Chap. XXVI, Sec. 3, Laws of 1888, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said Auwai to appear before me at the Judiciary Building in Honolulu, at 10 a. m., Aug. 5th, 1896. E. M. NAKUINA, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, H. I. 1776-4t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, Executors of the will of John T. Waterhouse, Senior, deceased testate, hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said decedent to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned at the office of Henry Waterhouse, on Queen street, in Honolulu, within six months from the day of the publication of this notice. This notice has become requisite by the defective publication of the former notice. Dated Honolulu, H. I., June 20th, A. D. 1896. HENRY WATERHOUSE, WILLIAM WATERHOUSE. 1770-4ta

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Antonio Marcellino, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to her at her residence in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned. LUIZA DA GLORIA MARCELLINO, Administratrix of the Estate of Antonio Marcellino, deceased. Dated Honolulu, Oahu, June 22, 1896. 1770-5ta

COPPERPLATE PRINTING AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of Julius Alexander Anthon, late of Copenhagen, Denmark, deceased. The petition and accounts of the Ancillary Administrator Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Friday, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, H. I., July 10th, 1896.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1776T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of Stanley Huron and Marguerite Ashford, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Jennie Ashford, the Guardian of the property of said Stanley Huron and Marguerite Ashford, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to her said wards, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered that on Wednesday, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause why same should not be granted. Dated Honolulu, July 3, 1896. By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. 1774-4t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—JAMES L. NEWTON, and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quietening of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE MARSHAL OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS or his Deputy.

GREETING.—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth R. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Forbes, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; A. Alice Unde, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; Davis, husband of Francis Davis, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, both deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and — Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and — Newton, husband of Lydia Newton, deceased; Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Frances Newton, his wife; Asabel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Lydia F. Forbes, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and — Doubleday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; — Jackson, husband of — Jackson, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frank E. Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Grattall, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and I. Grattall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased; William P. Newton, son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily N. Newton, his wife. Defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the A. G. T. TERM, thereof, to be held at Honolulu, H. I., and of Oahu, (Hawaiian Islands), on MONDAY, the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And give you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the (H. I.) First Circuit at Honolulu,